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THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,596—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
20th Mar.	*ARCADIA	7000	—	—
23rd „	PERSIA	8000	—	—
30th „	MARMORA	10500	—	—
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	—	—
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th „	MANTUA	11000	—	—
27th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	—	—
11th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th „	ARABIA	8000	—	—
25th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	—	—
8th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th „	MOOLTAN	11000	—	—
22nd „	OCEANA	7000	MACEDONIA	10500

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Olympia	5124	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	2nd Apr. 1912
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	9th „ „
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st „ „
*Castalia	6368	G. Mitchell	3rd May „
*Elysia	6383	A. Haigh	17th „ „
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June „

*" Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	„ 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„ 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	„ 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	„ 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	„ 605	957
Bombay to New York	„ 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	„ 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 18th Mar.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C. M.
Kasara	1195	Thurs. 21st Mar.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Friday 22nd Mar.	6 a.m.	† direct.

‡ Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
* Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 21st March calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Putiala," 2998 tons, on Wednesday 20th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 21st March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER on or about 23rd March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

18th March, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Lafont	9th May 1912.
Caledonien	4130	Melber	6th June 1912.
Salazie	4147	X	4th July 1912.
Sydney	4118	X	1st Aug. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	D. Maganzini	15th Apr. 1912.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	20th Apr. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	A. Muzio	15th May 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 400 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 600 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Polcevera	4,000	Lanasa	16th Apr. 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted
Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Delhi
Penang
Puket
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.

Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon

Manilla
Cebu
Yloilo
Hongkong
Canton
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10 30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent,

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch, HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„ 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons

Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° .... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6,4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view: Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

G. & W. HELLER'S

FINEST ASSORTMENT

OF

VIENNA CHOCOLATES

AS SUPPLIED TO THE

IMPERIAL AND ROYAL
COURT OF AUSTRIA

in 1lb. boxes at Rs. 3-8

OBTAINABLE AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

It is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood. etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

A CUP OF DELICIOUS COCOA IN 15 SECONDS

Everybody uses cocoa, and everybody knows that cocoa in the ordinary way is not quickly prepared. But you can now prepare a cup of this excellent food-beverage in 15 seconds or less by using . . .

ELESKA

DRY
MILK
COCOA

In ½lb and
1lb tins

NO EXTRA SUGAR OR MILK REQUIRED.
ONLY BOILING WATER.

"ELESKA" contains the cocoa together with the proper amount of sugar and milk—all ready for instant use, in powdered form. The flavor is delicious and the quality excellent. "ELESKA" wins the praises of all at first taste.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM
DHUNJIBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR & Co., Princess Street,
COWASJI RUTTONJI & SON, No. 1, Inside Crawford Market, Bombay.
P. C. SHROFF & SONS, Grant Road.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SIRDARS PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	„ „	
Chester	125°	„ „	
Devoe's	125°	„ „	
Monkey	125°	„ „	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL" 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHEAPEST & THE BEST.

MR. N. K. STENENSON, of the General Traffic Manager's Office., G. I. P. Ry. Co., says:—I have received the ENLARGEMENT of the PHOTOGRAPH of my little boy and am extremely pleased with it. It has been most carefully and correctly done, and is an exceedingly good enlargement for the low price of Rs. 5 only. I shall shortly be sending you a few more Photographs for enlargement, and will not forget to send you as many of my friends, with their orders. I hope your business every success, which I am sure your work will merit.

FOR PERM. BROM. ENLARGEMENTS.
THERE IS NO BETTER HOUSE IN INDIA.

THAN

THE ENLARGOPHOTE CO.,

Kanta Bldg., 1st Floor, above Sutor & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY, ALIPORE.

OFFERS (by LETTER) are invited for the PURCHASE during the official year 1912-13 of Unsorted Woollen and Cotton SWEEPINGS from the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

Quotations (price per lb. ex-Godown) will be received up to the 28th March, 1912.

The successful tenderer will have to execute a formal contra and lodge a security deposit of Rs. 500. All covers to be marked "Purchase of Sweepings."

G. B. MARRIOTT, Captain,
for Supdt. Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

THE BOMBAY DYEING & MFG. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held this day, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 15 per Share was sanctioned, being payable on or after MONDAY, the 25th March, 1912, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company, on 7th March, 1912.

Dividend Warrants will be issued on production of the Share Certificates at the Company's Registered Office, at Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents.
The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co., Ld.
Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.
Bombay, 7th March, 1912.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held this day, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 (Rupees twenty-five) per Share, was sanctioned, being payable on or after MONDAY, the 25th March, 1912, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company, on 7th March, 1912.

Dividend Warrants will be issued on production of the Share Certificates at the Company's Registered Office, at Forbes' Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents,
The Textile Manufacturing Co., Ld,
Bombay, 7th March, 1912.

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR THE NORTH WESTERN STATE RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for the construction of 455 Covered Goods Wagons for the North Western State Railway" are invited from firms in India to reach the office of the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla, not later than noon on MONDAY the 1st April, 1912 (at which place, time and date they will be opened) for the construction and delivery during 1912-13 of the said 455 four wheeled wagons, 5' 6" gauge, body 21' 0" long and 9' 6" wide inside.

2. Specifications and drawings can be obtained on payment of Rs. 100 per set from the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, North Western Railway, Moghalpura, Punjab, which amount will be returned on receipt of BONA-FIDE tenders, but not otherwise.

3. Tenders should specify place of delivery.

4. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign reasons for non-acceptance.

R. C. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.
Calcutta, the March 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market
for brass work and all kinds
of Metals.
Obtainable from
all shops.

If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO

Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

21st and 23rd March
Under the patronage of H. E. THE GOVERNOR
FOR CHARITY.

PART I.

"The Open Door" Duologue by Alfred Sutro.
Mrs. Acworth and Capt. Davis.

PART II.

(By arrangement with Mr. BANDMANN.)

"Come to the Ball"........ Quaker Girl ...... Song & Chorus.
Capt. DRUMMOND.

"Off we go"......... Gay Parisienne... Concerted Piece
Mesdames PATERSON BROWN, DONALD, and WILSON and Messrs. BINNING, JACKSON and STUART.

"Echoes" .... Song and Chorus
Miss RUSSELL.

Dance .... Mr. Croft.
Violin Solo .... Mrs. Geo MacKenzie.

"Tell me pretty maiden............ Florodora .... Concerted Piece.
Mesdames. BINNING, BLUNT, PATERSON BROWN, LAING, WILSON, and Miss RUSSELL, Messrs. JACKSON, MURRAY, POLLARD, SIM, STANDAGE and STUART.

"Keep off the Grass .... Toreador .... Song and dance.
Mrs. CROFT assisted by
Mesdames. BLUNT, McBAIN, Mlls. ELLIOTT, and WARDEN.

"Bubble Land" ... Cherry Girl ...... Song and chorus.
Mrs. BINNING.

Dance .... Mazurka .... Miss Palin.

"Little Blue Moon" .... Blue Moon .... Song and chorus
Mr. BLUNT.

"Dear delightful women" .... Balkan Princess. Song and Dance.
Mrs. BINNING and
Mesdames. DONALD, LAING, McBAIN, WILSON, and Mlls. ELLIOTT and WARDEN.

"Kolossal"........Girls of Gottenberg Song and chorus
Mrs. PATERSON BROWN.

Finale .... Follow the man from Cook's ... .

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OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on TUESDAY, 19th March, 1912.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Byculla, 15th March, 1912.

BOMBAY FOURTEENTH EXTRA MEETING. SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH, 1912.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES, at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 18th March, 1912.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Byculla, 15th March, 1912.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No.16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piecegoods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, zoonda almyrah, iron safe strong made cupboards, almyrahs.

1 Remington No. 7 Typewriter in good order.

4 typewriters of Petersburgh, Densmore, Sun and Hammond makers.

1 Cottage piano, by Rose & Co. and 1 pianola with 42 music rolls.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Peugot motor cycle about 3 h. p.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber tyred office shigram.
1 strong-made rubber-tyred victoria.

The property of a European gentleman:—1 Chestnut waler gelding.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 18th March 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CATCHING FISH, CUTTING GRASS, GATHERING COCOANUTS AND OYSTER SHELLS, etc., etc.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs, BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction in the Bombay Municipal Office, 2nd Floor, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 18th March, at 2-30 p. m. (B. T.), the several rights for the period of one year from 31st March 1912 to 1st April 1913, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz.:—Catching fish, cutting grass, at different places, collecting cocoanuts, removing fruits, cultivating land gathering oyster shells in the channel between Mahim and Bandra, fishing and planning shingodas in certain tanks at Mahim, Matunga, Sewree, Parbhadevi, Sion and Gowaria village, etc.

For conditions of sale apply in the Municipal Office, or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Diamond Pearl Emerald and Ruby Jewellery.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Bhaidass Narotamdass, the Guardians appointed by the High Court of the property of Jayantilal Ramdass, a minor, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 19th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, very valuable diamond pearl ruby emerald jewellery consisting of very valuble pearl bangles of one row, pearl raifuls of 2 rows, 2 pearl necklaces of 2 strings, one satlada of six strings of big and small pearls, one pearl ruby and emerald necklace of 2 strings, one diamond necklace with pendant and 4 big pearls, one pearl ruby and emerald necklace, of 2 strings, one Dawin set with pearls, rubies and diamonds, one diamond nose ring, one big pearl nose ring, diamond, earstuds, diamond rose pattern ring, ruby earstuds, one pearl and emerald necklace, etc. etc., too many to describe.

The above is now on view from 12 a. m. to 4 p. m.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Durvant House," Victoria 3rd Cross Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest designed, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, one sweet-toned square piano by Schiedmayer and Schvan rich pictures and oleographs, chest-of-drawers, teapoys, dressing and wash-hand tables, bedsteads, table hanging and hall lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of H. Murray, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 18th March, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS. 24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Piano, etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 19th March at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), in Meadows Street, Fort, opposite Treacher & Co., next to King & Co., where the entire furniture has been removed for sale valuable artistic new designed household furniture, such as drawing, dining, bedroom and office furniture, consisting of rich tapestry lined drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, writing tables, dining tables, dining room chairs, dinner waggon, sideboard, single and double mirror door ward-robes and hanging almyrahs, iron bedsteads with wire mattresses, dressing and wash-hand tables, office writing table, book cases, and stands, hat and umbrella stands, card tables, arm and easy chairs, low and Curzon chairs, brass flower pot stands, platedware, crockery-ware, and glassware, cooking utensil ebonized cottage piano by Soundy, etc., etc, the property of O. H. Brierley, Esqr., Superintendent House of Correction, Byculla and others.

The furniture is on view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALIST.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties at Parel, Bhoiwada and Sewri.

Under instructions from Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, Attorney to the Transferee of Mortgage, Mr. Baji Ahmed Hajee Hassan Dada and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Gopinath Jiwan Kiny under and by virtue of sale given under the Indenture of Transfer of mortgage dated 20th July, 1911, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on the days mentioned below, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following properties viz:—

Lot No. 1, on WEDNESDAY, 20th March 1912.

All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or ground with all the chawls standing thereon situate lying and being at Taskorewadi near Bhoiwada Parel in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,400 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 638, Collector's No. 4580 and New Survey No. 2063 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 696-932-933 and 934 and Street Nos. 56-292-293-294 and bounded on the North by ground of Shanwar Sukat Patell, on the South by property of Pandu Madhoo on the West by the propery of Dr. Pallonjee and on the East by a public road called Bhoiwada Road.

Lot No. 2, on WEDNESDAY, 27th March 1912.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground admeasuring 284 square yards being a portion of the ground bearing Collector's Old No. 162 Collector's New No. 3776 and New Survey No. 1 and 2-2118 with a chawl or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Bhoiwada Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Assesser and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 1468 (2) and Street No. 162 (2) and bounded on the North by vacant land of Shanwar Sukar Patel and Pandu Powsa Patel, on the South by a public gully, on the East by a Chawl of Motibai, widow of Govindjee Jiwan Kiny and by the public gully and on the west by another chawl of said Motibai.

Lot. No. 3, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd April, 1912.

All that piece on parcel of Toka land or ground situate lying and being at Sewri in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4,320 square yards bearing Inamdar's No. 37-53 and New Survey No. 2252 and bounded on the North and East by the ground of Dorabjee Khursedjee Kola, on the South by the ground of Motibai widow of Jiwan and on the west by the ground of Ramjee Lakhoojee with half the right title and interest in the well situate between the above property and said ground of Motibai widow of Govind Jiwan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, Attorney for the Vendor at his office No. 25, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
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Bombay, 18th March, 1912.

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cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch etc. in a day.
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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 15.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 1-16		1-16
do. Rentes ...	94 3-4		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94 1-4	1-4	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	84 3-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	26 7-8		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	26 13-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	58 3-8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·23 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20·45 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills	8th Feb.		
3 months' sight...	3 9-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 3-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Colombo	£25,000
Silver to Bombay	£550,000
Bar Gold to Bombay	£170,000
Sovereigns to Bombay	£20,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Good business done.—Steady.
Futures	... Steady.
Manchester	Firm and advancing.
Total Sales	...10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,000 „
Imports	... 30,000 „
Mid-Americans	... 6·18+06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·93	5·93	5·92	5·92	5·91
+03	+03	+03	+04	+04

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·86	5·82	5·79	5·77
+04	+04	+04	+04

New York official noon call May 10.53; July 10·64.

New Orleans 10 a.m. May 10·87; July 10·92.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Two Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 46,000
„ Receipts at U. S. last year	... 12,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	... 30,000
„ Exports to Continent	... 25,000
Spot Cotton—	10·75 unchgd

Futures—Month of May 10·51—01 } Advanced on bullish private crop reports and declined on bear pressure and liquidation.

Futures—Month of July 10·63—unchgd

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...10 11-16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of May	... 10·78—05
Do. do July	... 10·82—07
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of cotton at U. S. Ports	188,000
Do. exports to Great Britain	194,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	111,000
Do. do. to Japan	5,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	1,073,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	538,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

	Bales.
Total actual Exports	12,000
do Forwarded	82,000
do Imports	84,000
do Stocks	1,166,000
Stock of Cotton in London	1,920

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fair Red Coconada C. I. F. London	... d 4 3-4
Coconada Ginned C I F London	... d 4 13-16
Westerns G. M. C I F London	... d 5 3-8

Liverpool, Mar. 15.

* Tone Dhooties ...	...Improved demand. Good business at firmer rates.
Tone Shirtings	... do do
Weft American " 54"	... 11
Weft Egyptian " 80 "	... 16 1-4
Tone Cloths ...	Strong and advancing.
Tone Yarns ...	Market firm.
Weft Egyptian " 32 "	... 11
Twist " 36 "	... 9 7-8
Twist " 42 "	... 10 7-8
Twist American " 60"	... 14 3-8
Twist Egyptian " 60"	... 15 3-4
Twist Egyptian " 80"	... 20 1-4
40s Banner Mill Twist	... 10 1-2
Geo Mayall's Yarn ...	... 10 3-8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly—Liverpool C I F...	5 5-8
Buyers or Sellers ...	... Nominal
Months	... Mar.-April.

* Large cloth business done for India and China.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal

Do. Months—

Do. Name of Ports—

Wheat White Karachi ... 37 1-2+1-4

Do. Months—May-June.

Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.

Wheat Red Karachi ... ... Nominal

Do Months—

Tone—Firm.

Australian Wheat.—Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...48 1-4 unchgd.

Do. Months— ... Apr.-June.

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.

Do. Months— ... .

Do. Name of Ports.— ......

Brown Cawnpore ...43 1-2—1-4

Do. Months—May.-June.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone—Steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...63 3-4—1-2

Do. Month—Mar.-May.

Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...57 1-2—1-4

Do. Months—Mar.-Apr.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—

£ 6-13-6—Unchgd—Mar.-Apr.—Hull—Nearest—Value—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... — 14 3-8 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ...4 10 1-2 unchgd Mar.-Apr.—Value.—Quiet.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	... £ 76 unchgd.
Yellow Metal	... d 6 9-16 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B	... £ 65 + 1-8
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp	5 5 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O.. Liverpool	11 10 0
Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India...	6 1 3

FREIGHT—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals ... Nominal

ARRIVALS—

" Woodbridge," " Annie" and " Rickson."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 19 2 1-4—3-4d.

Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Dull—Very little doing.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.

Do Months of Shipments ... .

German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 15-2 3-4—1 1-4d.

Months of Shipments ... May.—Sellers.

Tone—Opened flat. Closed steady.

E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ...20 8—3d.

Months of Shipments ...Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Dull and Nothing doing.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 17 unchgd

Month of Shipments ... March.-Value

Tone—Quiet.

Javas Sugar—General Tone—Quiet and nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [16TH MARCH 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
10 Boxes Sovs...	Rs. 7,50,000	Alexandria	Mercantile Bank
10 Boxes Sovs...	7,50,000	London via Mars'les	do
4 Boxes Sovs...	3,00,000	London	Eastern Bank
2 Parcels Silver	70	do	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 14th Mar., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	27	28,049
B B and C I Railway ...	23	27,094

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet at 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-8d. Demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. to 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. Being mail day, little fresh business has been offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d. to 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. June
Do. do France	...171 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...140 3-4
Shanghai „	...194 3-4
Japan „	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened quiet at 96 for Cash and the Settlement and after declining 1-16 closes at the opening rates as under. Only a small business is reported.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	96	0	0
Settlement	„	96	0	0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 lower for ready at 26 7-8 and 1-16 lower for forward at 26 13-16. New York was 1-8 down at 58 3-8. Locally the tone of the market has been easier, and closing rates are as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs	23	14	6
Australian „	„	23	14	6
Sovereigns „	„	15	0	0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	„	67	15	0
„ 1st Settlement ...	„	68	3	0
„ 2nd „ ...	„	67	13	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The New Orleans market closed 9 to 10 points lower than the opening rates, while New York and Liverpool were practically unchanged from their respective openings. The local market opened quiet but steady at Rs. 272 for good Broach. Our market will now be governed chiefly by the incidents attending the Broach settlement. At Colaba this afternoon the tone of the market was easier and good Broach closed at Rs. 270, Khamgaon-Akola being quoted Rs. 271. The rooms at Colaba being closed no surveys were held to-day. The ready market continues steady with a moderate demand for high-class cotton.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	276	March
Good M G Broach ...	„	270	„
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	„	285	„
Fine M G Nagpur ...	„	283	„
Fine M G Dhamangaon	„	277	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	„	271	„
Fine M G Khandeish ...	„	262-3	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	253-4	„
Fine M G Bengal ...	„	261	„
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	„	241	„
Good H. G. Westerns ...	„	272	Apr.-May.
Good M. G. Westerns ...	„	277	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	... Easy.
Estimated Sales ...	... 6,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... 15,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-April.	Apl-May.	May-June
5·87	5·87	5·87
—06	—06	—06
June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·88	5·85	5·81
—06	—06	—05
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·77	5·74	5·72
—05	—05	—05

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is steady for ready and rather easier for forward.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	11	6	0	B.T.
April.-May ...	„	11	6	6	B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is steady. We Quote :—

Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	Rs.	7	10	6	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ...	„	8	3	0	B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	55	8	0
Mughi ...	„	54	0	0
Red Jubbalpore ...	„	52	0	0
Black Kutni ...	„	46	8	0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	„	59	0	0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ap.-May ... ... Rs. 11 3 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	35	0	0	
Forward ...	„	7	1	0	R.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready. ...Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS —

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Bold... ...	Rs.	42	12	0
Small ...	Rs.	41	8	0

WHEAT :—

The market steady. We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5	4	0	R. T.
„ Delhi A.-M. ...	„	5	4	6	„

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,790
Bank of India	63 1-2
Eastern Bank	82
Indian Specie	50

MILLS.

David ... ... —	416 1-4
Kohinoor	745
Luxmi Cotton	1,385
Manockji Petit	2,390
New Great Eastern	192 1-2
Standard	1,180

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	131 1-4
New Berar	515
New Mofussil	815

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	149
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	176
Bombay S N Co Ordy ...	272 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,295
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17 C D

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	525

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	16,535 bales
Wheat	3,313 cwts.
Linseed	10,620 „
Rapeseed	354 „
Gingellyseed	4,366 „
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts...	1,260 „
Castorseed	13,104 „
Rice	5,160 „
Myrabollams	3,087 „
Cottonseed	23,597 „
Mowraseed	24 „
Gram	3,391 „
Joowar	3,330 „
Maize	2,480 „

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, MAR. 16.] [BOMBAY, MAR. 17.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 3-4		5-16
3 do. Rentes ...	94 3-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	93 3-4	1-2	
do. Govt. Securities...	84 3-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	26 13-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	26 3-4		1-16
do. in New York ...	58 1-8		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·24	1-2	
do. at Berlin...	20·45 1-2	un	chgd
do. at New York...	4·87 1-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 1-2	since	
do. Short London	8th Feb.		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	3 9-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 3-8	un	chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £175,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	... Easier, Quiet.
Futures	... Barely Steady
Total Sales	... 5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500 „
Imports	... 15,000 „
Mid-Americans	... 6·13—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9—unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-April.	April-May	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug
5·87	5·87	5·87	5·83	5·85
—06	—06	—06	—06	—06

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·81	5·76	5·73	5·71
—05	—06	—06	—06

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 21,000
Receipts at „ last year	... .
Exports to Great Britain	... 20,000
Exports to Continent	... 9,000
Spot Cotton—	... 10·65—10

Futures—Month of May. 10·47—04 { Declined on favourable weather reports and partially on covering.

Futures—Month of July 10·59—01

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 10 11-16 unchgd.
Futures month of May.	... 10·78 unchgd
Futures month of July	... 10·82 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	... 13,510,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	... 377,000
East Indian do	... 108,000
American do	... 4,556,000
Other do	... 64,000
Total Sales	... 52,000
East Indian sales ...	... Nil.
Total Speculation ...	... 3,000
Do. Exportation ...	... 1,000
East Indian Export ...	... Nil
Do. Indian Stock ...	... 5,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	... 2,100
Do. Actual Exports ...	... Nil
Do. Week's Imports ...	... 2,000
Do. Speculation ...	... Nil.
Americans Afloat ...	... 410,000
East Indian	... 3,000
Total afloat	... 458,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal

Do. Months—Feb.-Mar. ......

Do. Name of Ports— ......

Wheat White Karachi ...37 1-2

Do. Months—May-June.

Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.

Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal

Do. Month—Jan.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ... 33 1-4 March—Sellers.—Quiet.

Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... .

Do. Months— ... .

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... 37 3-4 Feb.—Sellers.

New South Wales ... ...

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 47 3-4

Do. Months— ... Apr.-June

Do. Name of Ports— Dunkirk—Sellers.

Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.

Brown Cawnpore ... 43 1-2

Do. Months—May.-June.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 63 7-8

Do. Months—Mar.-May

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 57 1-2

Do. Months—Mar.Apr.—Antwerp.

Do. Name of Ports—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-13-6 Mar.-Apr.—Hull—Nearest—Value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 14 3-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 4 10 1-2 Mar-Apr.—Value—Quiet

WOOL CLOSING REPORT.

Firm and Good business done.

Total Sales 29,000.

Vicanere first white highest 12d.

„ „ lowest 10d.

„ ordinary white highest 9 1-2d.

„ „ lowest 8d.

Candahar first white highest 10 3-4d,

„ „ lowest 9 1-2d.

„ ordinary white highest 9d.

„ „ lowest 7 1-2d.

Bicanere white highest 8 1-2d.

„ „ lowest 7d.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ... 19 2 1-4—Sellers,

Do. Months of Shipment ...May-Aug.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Nominal.

Do. Months of Shipments ... .

German Beet-root 88 p. c. ... 15 3 1-4 Sellers.

Months of Shipments ... May.

Tone—Quiet slow demand.

E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 20 5 1-2

Months of Shipments ...Apr.-Aug—Sellers.

Tone—Steadier but nothing doing.

Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17—Value.

Months of Shipments ...Mar.

Tone—Quiet.

Java Sugar—Quiet—Unchanged.

HOCKEY AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 16.

The last game of the semi-finals in the hockey tournament was played this evening between the Volunteer Cadets of St. Joseph's College and the Sherwood Foresters resulting in a popular win for the students by 2 goals to 1. They will meet the Oxford and Bucks team on Monday in the final.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th Mar. 1912, as compared with the statement of 5th Feb. 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 5. Rs.	a.	p.	Feb. 12. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,80,00,000	0	0	1,80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits &c	1,87,58,464	10	0	1,95,02,983	1	10
Other Deposits, &c	16,09,82,161	8	3	16,66,58,194	0	1
Bank Post Bills, &c............	6,14,865	2	6	9,15,623	11	5
Sundries	17,23,222	14	5	16,82,635	10	11
	22,00,78,714	3	2	22,67,59,441	8	3
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,48,83,935	0	0	2,46,51,915	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	66,69,663	0	0	66,04,663	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,36,43,801	7	0	4,39,44,209	2	11
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,96,58,125	2	1	5,04,51,186	15	11
Bills discounted, &c	3,23,86,491	15	9	2,97,45,356	10	8
Balances with other Banks ...	18,10,074	13	10	22,90,935	5	2
Bullion	......			......		
Dead Stock......	21,89,749	7	2	21,84,602	1	3
Stamps	12,108	10	0	12,314	5	0
Sundries	4,88,749	3	3	4,61,106	1	11
	16,17,42,698	11	1	16,03,46,288	10	10
Cash, &c., at... Head Office....						
Cash, &c., at... Branches	5,83,36,015	8	1	6,64,13,152	13	5
	22,00,78,714	3	2	22,67,59441	8	3

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	16,26,759	Increase.
Government at Branches ...	8,82,236	Decrease.
Other Deposits	56,76,033	Increase.
Post Bills	3,00,758	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments............	2,97,020	Decrease.
Loans............	3,00,403	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	7,93,061	Do.
Mercantile Bills	26,41,135	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office	1,12,80,196	Increase.
Do. at Branches	32,03,058	Decrease.

Percentage 35·18.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Corinthic s—182 bales cotton, A Beaner and Co; 311 cwts fennelseed, M Chapsy.

City of Athens s—100 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 14,120 cwts wheat, Dreyfus and Co; 10,000 cwts maize, Sanday and Co; 7,414 cwts maize, L Dreyfus and Co; 6,300 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—200 cwts cashewnuts, M Jafferbhoy; 2,250 cwts myrabollams, P. Muthuradas and Co.

Persia s—100 bales hemp, S Soorajmal and Co; 100 cwts deer horns, J M Rehmtoola.

FOR GENOA.

Castlemoor s—100 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 2,026 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co.

Corinthic s—2,012 cwts linseed, 4,018 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lord Stanly s—1,001 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, W Blythe and Co; 200 bales cotonfly, 30 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co.

Bahitiscan s—8,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 551 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co.

FOR PORT SAID—(for orders).

Umvolosi s—3,900 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Tyomo s—8,120 cwts maize, G Bhimji; 2,000 cwts linseed, H Maganlal; 3,925 cwts linseed, G Bhimji; 6,000 cwts linseed, S Nagindas.

Zamora s—1,000 cwts linseed, J Facherl.

Chanda s—400 cwts barley, Ralli Bros; 400 bales ginning chutney, 100 bales cottonseed, W Wolf and Sons; 4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Athens s—1,050 cwts groundnuts, L Pragji; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co; 12,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Nippon s—2,250 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachire.

FOR VENICE.

Nippon s—100 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 3,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nippon s—4,004 cwts gingeilyseed, C Boggiano and Co; 8,008 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Begum s—4,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 1,800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, M Omersey; 1,000 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 400 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co; 464 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

Hakata Maru s—200 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy; 348 cwts fishmanure, Bessho & Co. 500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 5 bales hides, M A Akber.

Glenaffric s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, G G Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Glenaffric s—1,900 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hakata Maru s—678 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Begum s—1,600 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Hakata Maru s—300 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co.

Begum s—600 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co.

MAIDANIA.

The attendance at the Maidania skating rink on Saturday night was very large, both skaters and spectators turning up in record numbers. The evening opened with several competitors, the bazaar race and musical chairs causing a good deal of amusement. It was found impossible to run the one mile race, owing to the impatience of skaters to occupy the floor, and this has consequently been postponed to a later date. The illumination and decoration of the garden form a pretty picture, of which any city might be proud, and with the hot weather now approaching, the Rink situated as it is in the open air, should be the coolest and brightest spot in Bombay.

On Wednesday next the rink will be reserved for dancing, while on Saturday there will be a Skating Fancy Dress Carnival, handsome prizes being offered for the most effective dresses.

A FATAL ASSAULT.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, Justice Sir. Narayan G. Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an appeal from a decision of Mr. C. N. Mehta, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who convicted Saker Aja of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and Sukha Jala of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and sentenced the first to seven years' and the second to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

It appeared that in August last the accused with two others took their goats to graze in the field of one Nassi Megha, where cotton and jowari crops were standing. Nassi took objection to the accused's goats grazing in his field and called two others to his assistance to drive away the accused and their goats. A free fight with sticks ensued, in the course of which one was injured and one Luxmon was killed.

Disagreeing with the assessors, the Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced them as above stated.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

A GREATER part of the capital of the Electric Supply Co. of Lahore, has been subscribed and the balance will soon be raised. The Lieut.-Governor visited the works on Thursday and said more land would be acquired if necessary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHFR PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRANT—February 27, at Simla, the wife of Captain G P Grant, 106th Hazara Pioneers, of a daughter.

MACKENZIE—February 26, at No 1 Queen's Park, Ballygunge, the wife of Jas Mackenzie, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : " People who live high are not always above suspicion."—" Chicago News."

DR. PERIN—The noted palmist by special request will reduce his fees this week so as to give everybody an opportunity to consult him. The fee in future will be one sovereign.

LORD REAY LECTURES.—The second lecture of this session on "The Chemistry of the Blood in Health and Disease" will be delivered by Dr. Constancio Coutinho, B. Sc., B. Hy., L. M. & S., tomorrow at 5-30 p.m.

NEW ADVOCATES.—The following four gentlemen have been declared to have passed the Advocates' examination of the Bombay High Court :—Mr. Dhanjishaw M. P. Madan ; Mr. B. B. Chuckernarayan ; Mr T. K. Thannawalla and Mr. V. K. Dhurandhar.

FALL FROM A HEIGHT.—Gopinath Balkrishna, a child aged 2, residing with his parents at Naoroji Hill, was playing with his brother aged four, in a room on the third floor of his house on Friday when he accidentally fell out of a window on to the road below, a height of thirty feet and sustained internal injuries. He was removed to hospital for treatment.

FIRE IN CHAND RAMJI PRESS.—At about seven o'clock on Saturday evening, the men working in the Chanda Ramji Press at Colaba noticed a fire in the machine-room and an alarm was raised. Fire-brigades from different parts of the city immediately arrived on the scene, but they returned as no assistance was required, the men there having put out the fire by means of the press appliances. It is presumed the fire was due to spontaneous combustion. The damage done is trivial.

INDIAN MUSICAL INSTITUTION.—The annual prize-giving of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya or the Indian musical institution was held on Saturday afternoon at the Framji Cowasji Institute hall, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan presiding. The report showed that during the year under review there was an increase of 236 students. Mrs. Mackichan distributed the prizes to the successful pupils. It was announced that Mr. Jamnalal, a honorary magistrate, had promised to give an annual scholarship of Rs. 15 to a lady student.

JAMMED BETWEEN LIFT AND ARCH.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, touching the death of a mill hand named Krishna Kashiram. It appeared from the evidence that on Saturday, the lift or hoist in the mill was going to the top-floor and while it was half-way up the entrance to the third floor, the deceased came running and tried to jump into the lift. He however could get only half-way up to the lift and before it could be stopped he was jammed between it and the arch. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died by his being accidentally jammed between the top of the arch and the lift or hoist. The jury added a suggestion that notices should be put up among millhands against using the hoist and that those that used it contrary to the orders should be punished.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th March, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	17	9	30 p. m.	4	7
Teheran ...	17	10	35 a.m.	...	47
Suez.........	17	1	10 p.m.	...	30

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-8-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (25-10-11)

Telegrams may be accepted for all places in China via Bhamo but only at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Until further notice code Telegrams for Turkey cannot be accepted (14-10-11).

Italian Administration notify that Telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cipher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11).

Telegrams for following offices in first region of Egypt can only be accepted in plain language at sender's risk. They should be written in plain language English or Arabic only (1) Ras et Dabaa (2) Marsa Matrough (3) Sidi Barani (4) Siwa (12-12-11).

Owing to bad weather telegrams for Casablanca Mogador and Robat are subject to great delay (9-2-12).

In consequence of floods communication between Spain and Portugal interrupted on Portuguese territory. Traffic for Lisbon and beyond should be sent by post from Badajoz at 18-30 hours daily (15-2-12).

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (19-2-12).

Line Abwaz to Sheshter continues interrupted. Telegrams for Sheshter or Schouschter should bear instructions "Post Bushire". Rates to be collected is that for Bushire (8-2-12).

Ahwaz line interrupted beyond Borasjoon (2-3-12).

Telegrams in code language for Hankow can be accepted at sender's risk (27-2-12)

FIFTY British aeronauts have applied for positions as aviation instructors under the Commonwealth Government.

THE MUSSOORIE TRAGEDY.

Mrs. Mellor's Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 16

The attendance of spectators including a number of ladies at the Mussoorie Murder Trial has continued to be large daily. Mr. Burton was the last witness to be examined by the prosecution.

To-day's proceedings will be short and will consist of the reading of the deposition of Mrs. Mellor taken on commission—as the lady is not well enough to attend the Court—the reading of Chemical Examiner's report and the recording of the prisoner's statement. The defence does not propose to examine any witnesses.

Mr. Boys will begin his address to the jury on Monday and Mr. Alston's reply and the Chief Justice's summing up it is expected will occupy Tuesday and part of Wednesday on which day the verdict will also probably be given.

LATER.

The trial of Miss Mount Stephens was resumed to-day.

Mr. Burton was recalled by the prosecution, and a few explanatory questions were asked. He deposed as to the finding of the cheque book shown, and intimation from the Bank that Rs, 1,927 had been credited to the accused's account. Witness identified the paper on which he made his notes at the time of enquiry, in the room where he found the corpse. The paper contained notes as to the appearance of the body, articles in the room, their position, etc., already deposed to by witness and other witnesses. Among other things found was a capsule of apparently of aromatic ammonia. The capsule was broken in court, and the contents were found to be ammonia.

Cross-examined the witness explained how he made a bona-fide mistake when he referred to prussic acid being purchased on the 8th of September instead of the 9th. After the discovery of the prussic acid in the stomach of the deceased, witness went to Jhansi and there accused did mention the name of Captain Wintercale. The witness signed the original charge sheet in the case, and wrote the names on it. The first time photographs were shown to Boodry, chemist; there were none of miss Orme's among them. The police enquired for poisons and medicines in all chemists shop at Mussoorie and Dehra Dun, purchased by five different people including the deceased.

Mrs. Mellor's evidence taken on commission was then read. She said she knew the accused under the name of Mount Stephens. The accused said she lived with Miss Orme who was her cousin. Witness' husband was District Judge of Durbhanga and the accused came to them at a place called Haleysari. When the accused got a wire from the deceased at the beginning of April informing her that she had made up her mind to go to England and wanted the accused to go with her, the accused was very agitated and cried, and said that if Miss Orme went home she would marry a doctor whom she was engaged to in England and would leave all her money to him. Witness states that Miss Orme's death had been predicted. Miss Mount Stephens resigned because the witness would not give her sole charge of her children. Accused and the witness were on good terms. The accused told her that Miss Orme was a great believer in spiritualism. Her husband never received a book on spiritualism and handed it to the accused. The accused told the witness that she had written to the Civil Surgeon of Lucknow to call and see Miss Orme.

The Chemical Examiner's report as to the finding of six minims of prussic acid in the contents off deceased's stomach was then read. The Chemical Examiner applied Schoenbein's Berlin blue and Leibig's sulphocyanide tests and the results showed traces of prussic acid. The tests for veronal were unsatisfactory. There were no traces of prussic acid on either set of teeth. The Jhansi set had food on them. A dessert knife gave a blue reaction which is consistent with prussic acid, but no proof of it. The white powder in the soap-box was bicarbonate of soda. To Mr. Alston's letter, Mr. Hankin, the Chemical Examiner, replied that if six minims of prussic acid were found in the stomach thirty minims or more must have been taken. The traces of the acid would disappear after some time. The rate of disappearance varied under various circumstances.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused's statement at the inquest and inquiry were then read. She said, "my name is Eva Mount Stephens." In answer to what she had to say in regarding to the statements of certain witnesses to the effect that she stated to them that Miss Orme was dying, accused replied. "The words given by the ladies were not my words. I said that Miss Orme herself had told me she was dying. She said she knew she would never go down to the plains,"

Q.—What about Mrs. Winter ?

A.—Mrs. Winter was some one she used to know in England. She said I was very like Mrs. Winter and she used to call me Mrs. Winter. I used to refer to myself jokingly in the third person as Mrs. Winter. I used to say Mrs. Winter says so and so whenever I did not want her to do anything or in any way, when we were joking. Miss Orme told me that Mrs. Winter watched over her, and as I always fussed about her, this established a connection between me and Mrs. Winter. I knew nothing about spiritualism or mediums. She believed that if anything happened to her she would appear to me, and she said she would convince me there were spirits by appearing to me if she died.

Q.—You told Miss Jackson that a prophesy had been made to you that you were to live with and inherit the property of a rich lady.

A.—No. I told her that Mr. Pitzold had read my hand and said I was going to inherit a lot of money from a rich lady. I did not tell her the lady in England had said so.

Q.—You heard what Miss Jackson said about the night of the 18th September. Is this account true?

A.—The statement is quite correct, Miss Orme's dog made a great noise and howled for some time.

Q.—What about the teeth found at Jhansi ?

A.—They were packed away with a lot of other things in the box. I always used bicarbonate of soda. The deceased knew that she was going to die and leave me enough of money to go on with. I do not know what is her relationship to me. She said her mother was related to me.

The accused admitted that the statement at the inquest and in the Lower Court as read were made by her.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Lord Pentland and Scottish Holdings Act.

A correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette" says :—The immediate and unanimous resolve of the Edinburgh Town Council to confer the freedom of the city on Lord Pentland is a happy recognition of the retiring Minister's popularity in Scotland and of the services he has rendered to his country. One of the most self-effacing of men, Lord Pentland has cheerfully allowed himself to be a good deal overshadowed by his colleagues in the Cabinet. Averse from advertisement, without shining Parliamentary gifts, and with no great relish for the hurly-burly of politics, the general public has had little opportunity of gauging his strength in consultation, and his still greater strength in action ; and the sincere and widespread expressions of regret with which his translation to the Governorship of Madras has been received by his countrymen have probably come as somewhat of a surprise to English politicians both in and out of the House. But the reason for his hold on the goodwill of the Scottish people are easily set forth. In the first place he is rightly regarded as the true and only begetter of the land policy which both in Scotland and in England has been ones of the most momentous achievements of the Liberal regime. It has been stated in the "Westminster Gazette" that it was largely due to his advocacy of land reform that the subject was taken up by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. The statement is correct. Sir Henry's country seat was in Forfarshire, the county which Lord Pentland, then Mr. John Sinclair, represented in the House of Commons ; and long before he became Prime Minister he was thus brought into the closest contact with the popular interest aroused by his future colleague's idea of colonising Scottish soil with independent cultivators on a secure tenure. The idea clashed with a whole host of inveterate prejudices that could only be overcome by a steady campaign of education such as Mr. Sinclair organised and directed. The victory was practically won when "C.-B." placed land reform in the very forefront of his programme. Scotland in 1906 would in any case have gone overwhelmingly Liberal, but the steadiness of the Scottish county vote in the last two elections was unquestionably due, above everything else, to the enthusiasm aroused by the Pentland Bill and to the determination to have it reach the Statute-book.

That Bill had an extraordinary history. Its principal objects were to facilitate the enlargement of existing holdings and the creation of new ones, to give complete security of tenure to the holders (including crofters), to set up a Land Court, and to create a Department of Agriculture for Scotland. Introduced by Mr. Sinclair in 1907, it met with such opposition in the Lords that the Government withdrew it. Brought forward again in the following year, it passed the House of Commons by a majority of 244 on the second and of 257 on the third reading, only to be rejected outright in the Upper Chamber. Last year it was reintroduced in almost identical form as a private member's Bill by Mr. Donald Maclean, was taken charge of by the Government, and passed into law without being divided against or any one of its readings in either House. The interval between 1908 and 1911 had seen many things—two elections which demonstrated the impossibility of the Unionists making any headway in Scotland so long as they opposed the Pentland Bill, the census returns with their appalling revelations of rural depopulation, and the passing of the Parliament Act; and it is these developments that explain the complete change in the attitude of the Opposition. Now that the bill is on the Statute-book it is destined to prove the beginning of a great and beneficial revolution; and the extent to which it is put into operation will have a potent and perhaps a decisive influence in keeping rural Scotland—just now admittedly disquieted by the Insurance Act—true to the Liberal cause.

Another vital subject on which Lord Pentland has left his mark is that of education. The Tories tried their hands at no fewer than three Scottish Education Bills. Each one of them failed largely because they all attempted to deal with the question of the enlargement of areas. Lord Pentland wisely adopted the existing system, and on that basis succeeded in passing a most valuble measure, providing for the compulsory attendance at continuation schools of youths up to seventeen, and conferring new powers on the School Boards in regard to the medical inspection of children the care neglected children, including the supply of food and clothing, and provision for defective children and children in isolated districts. Under his auspices, moreover, a new and much improved system of training teachers was inaugurated. These two measures—the Land Act and the Education Act—are really complementary; and on them Lord Pentland's reputation will rest secure as a statesman who with boldness and originality opened up an avenue for Scottish energy and intelligence that will lead in time to a healthy economic reconstruction.

Lord Pentland, who is now in his fifty-third year, is an old Army man, and served in the Suakin expedition. He acted as secretary to Lord Aberdeen when Governor-General of Canada; and his name was widely canvassed when the question came up of appointing Earl Grey's successor. Instead of Ottawa, however, he goes to the Governorship of Madras a post in which his quiet competency and engaging personality will find a wide scope for public usefulness.

The "British Weekly," in a leading article, writes:—We cannot help regretting that so sound a mind and heart as Lord Pentland's should have been temporarily withdrawn from the Liberal leaders at home. But the Governor-Generalship of Madras is a very great position. and we may be certain that it will be worthily filled. Lord Pentland's career has been one of singleminded, consistent, unswerving, and successful devotion to the cause of progress. In his youth he enjoyed the close friendship of Professor Drummond, and in many ways he reminds one of that distinguished man. Lord Pentland's political experience has been exceptionally wide and varied. In Ireland and in Canada he has assisted Lord Aberdeen. By the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman he was regarded as a son, and perhaps no one enjoyed so much of that statesman's intimacy and confidence. As Scottish Whip he was extremely popular, and did excellent work, but his best achievement hitherto has been his administration of the Scottish Office and his triumphant conduct of the Scottish Land Act. The Scottish Secretaryship is no bed of roses—at least for any Liberal. Lord Pentland, in advocating the Scottish Land Act, had to face storms of obloquy from all sides. and he was often wounded in the house of his friends. He held his way through all, knowing well what he sought to do and meant to do, confronting vitriolic criticism and timorous counsel with the same firm and faithful patience, refusing to retort on his critics, and maintaining a steadfast courtesy and courage which have at last met their due. The Scottish people will never forget that to Lord Pentland mainly they owe their Land Act. Mr. Gulland, the Scottish Liberal Whip, said on one occasion very truly that "there was not a more hard-working Minister than Lord Pentland, who had work equal to half a dozen departments. Lord Pentland, went to the House of Lords against his own inclination, because there was no one to look after the measures in which they were interested.' We anticipate for Lord and Lady Pentland a career of eminent usefulness and success in India—a career, let it be said, which will fit them for fresh service to the cause at home.

THE LINEN LEAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

The results of the first year's working of Her Excellency Lady Hardinge's Linen League have been most encouraging. The number of articles of various kinds contributed to the League amounts to 2,701 in addition to which Rs. 3,565 have been received in donations and subscriptions. This money has been expended in purchasing extra articles of a similar nature to those already contributed such as beds, mattresses, pillows, etc., bringing the total up to over 5,000 articles. These have been distributed among 25 hospitals and dispensaries in Calcutta, Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Eastern Bengal and Assam. Her Excellency is much gratified by this success and feels greatly indebted to all those ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly responded to the appeal which she issued last cold weather. The gifts have been much appreciated and Lady Hardinge hopes, therefore, that the public will continue in the same liberal spirit as they have done during the past year. Any information regarding the League can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, Mrs. C. R. M. Green at 6 Harington Street, Calcutta.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Malda, 1,250 tons, Captain H. W. Bamber, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Busreh, with a general cargo and four passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co's. Mail steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain W. G. H. Lewellin sailed on Saturday for Aden, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Kanzler, 1815 tons, Captain Coltzan, sailed on Saturday for Zanzibar &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Carbridge 2,339 tons, Captain R. N. Richardsen, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The steamer Cleopatra 2,129 tons Captain Niodo Crick arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Beme 1,899 tons Captain Jas Younger arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a cargo of petroleum.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Assaye 4,715 tons Captain Webb arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 16.

Begum	2946	McNicoll		T M & Co
H M S Highflyer		Cick		R N Flagship
H M S Proserpine		Hill		R Navy
Patrick Stewart		Townsend		Telegrap Str
Gallia	555	Wratt	repairing	J Mackintosh & Co
Hoseinee	393	D'Lorae		Bo & P S N Co
Hatumet	2584	Petris		T M & Co
Kuala	360	McLarin	11-3	K N & Co
Koweit	2336	Coates		H S N Co
Kasara	505	King		M M & Co
Lawoe	1817	Born		Arab S N Co
Lord Stanley	3054	Elliffard		W & A G & Co
Malda	1250	Bambe		M M & Go
Nourel-Bahr	212	Nacoda		Arab S N Co
Newenfels	3542	Heckel		W & A G & Co
Norkoowa	1074	Jones		M M & Co
Netherby Hall	2354	Handerson		W & A G & Co
Palamcotta	2207	Cutbash		M M & Co
Rahmani	1872	Green		Bo & P S N Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean		Shah S N Co
Salsette	2391	Lewellin	Aden 16-3	P & O Co
Saifi	565	Morin		Arab S N Co
Somali	2550	Kasoa		A S & Co
Wearbeck	2446	Sholton		W & A G & Co
Patiala	1929	Whytehead	Busreh 20-3	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Macdougall	2976	Price	R'goon	20-3	J Finlay Co
F Batiscan	2650	Griffths	Duns irk	22-2	K N & Co
G Tjomo	1453	Danielsen	D'kirk	21-3	W & A G & Co
H Castlemoor	2403	Angus	Genoa	18-3	K N & Co
K Hakata Maru	3869	Normura	Kobe	25-3	N Y Kaisha
M Himalaya	3706	Jenkins	Calcutta		P & O Co
N Corinthic	2355	Woodhead	L'pool	20-3	W & A G & Co
O Umvolosi	1906	Miller	Middlesborough	21-3	W & A G & Co
Q Naderi	1161	Hughes	Jeddah	23-3	Bo & P S N Co
Zimora	2042	Lesie			W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
1 Chanda	3951	Tice	A'werp	20-3	M M & Co
10 & 11 City of Athens	5159	Knoot			K N & Co
12 & 13 Persia	4155	Palmer	London	23-13	P & O Co
14 Arcadia	3573	Barcham	London		P & O Co
15 Glenaffric	2657	Lane	Kobe	18-3	T M & Co

H W P D

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Netravati	699	Fakira			Bo S N Co
Sarasvati	443	Ebrahim	Mangalore	15-3	Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Lhasa	950	Manley	K'chi	18-3	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
15	Malda	Bamber	Busreh, Mar 6
16	Lhasa	Manley	K'chi, Mar 14
	Cleopatra	Niodo Chrick	Trieste, Mar 1
	Beme	Jas Younger	Rangoon, Mar 3
17	Assaye	Webb	H'kong, Mar 2

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
15	R I M SDalhousie	Vines	Bhownagar
16	Bregenz	De Petris	Trieste
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden
	Carbridge	Richardsen	Antwerp
	Kanzler	Coltzan	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—

Steamer City of Athens for Liverpool, &c.
" Kasara, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Nippon, for Trieste, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Sunda, arrived at London on the morning of the 15th instant and the same Co's steamer Egypt, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 15th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombasa, left Aden on the 15th instant.

The British India Steam Co's steamer Colaba, left Marseilles homeward on the evening of the 15th instant.

The Anchor Line Co's steamer Scindia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 16th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Himalaya, left Djibouti for Bombay on the 12th instant and she is expected here on the 19th instant in the morning.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of York sailed from Liverpool on the morning of the 18th instant outward bound.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 18th March.

217. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows :—(for all class firing members will take their side arms to the Range.)

Wednesday 20th instant
Thursday 21st instant } "G" Coy.
Wednesday 27th instant

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

218. Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution and Dance will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday the 2nd April 1912 at 9-15 p. m. (S. T.)

219. Parade.—The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz on Saturday the 23rd instant at 5-45 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with helmets.

They will bivouac at Santa Cruz for the night under service conditions and return to Bombay on Sunday morning. Each man must bring a blanket and warm coat, tin plate, basin or mug, knife, fork, spoon and washing materials. These must all be rolled up in the blanket which should be well secured in a bundle and labelled with the mans name, company and Corps. Members should proceed by the train leaving Colaba at 5 p, m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of Officers Commanding Adult Cos. and Cr. Sergts. of Adult Cos. at Head-Quarters to-day Monday the 18th instant at 7 p.m. to consider the Scheme for Leslie Competition.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
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do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 18th March, 1912.

LOMBARD STREET AND WAR.

LITTLE more than a year ago a band of Imperialists in England, mostly young, all unusually capable, and all possessing considerable knowledge of the Overseas Dominions, founded a new quarterly review called "The Round Table." They were backed by plenty of capital, and though they sought to place their enterprise upon a paying basis, they were not seeking profit. The "Round Table" claims to be a review of Imperial politics, entirely free from party bias. Its primary object is to explain lucidly to thoughtful men in the Dominions the great and complex international problems which must necessarily always remain an abiding preoccupation of the Home Government. To that end arrangements have been made for the extensive circulation of the review in Canada, Australia, South Africa, and elsewhere. India comes within the sphere of the interests of the "Round Table," but though the publication is understood to be procurable in this country, we believe that up to the present it has attracted little attention here. There is a good reason why the "Round Table" is still almost disregarded in India. Its second, and almost equally important object, is to present for the study of readers at home a comprehensive examination of the politics of each portion of the Overseas Empire. In the March number, which reaches us by this mail, all consideration of Indian questions is entirely omitted; yet we all know that India is at the present time in the throes of changes of almost unparalleled interest and importance. The "Round Table" from the outset has devoted an entirely disproportionate amount of space to the comparatively parochial affairs of New Zealand, and the same lack of perspective is visible in its latest issue. The great weakness of the new school of Imperialists in Great Britain is that its members seem almost unconscious of India's existence. They were mostly bred in Lord Milner's "Kindergarten" in South Africa, and if they see the Empire steadily, they do not yet see it whole. We draw attention to this defect in the "Round Table" because we recognize that in the last twelve months it has rapidly acquired a great influence in the formation of public opinion on Imperial affairs. Its latest number has received the unusual compliment of leading and special articles in the "Times" and the "Morning Post." Its growing importance justifies our contention that it must seek to exert the same educative influence concerning India which it already exercises with regard to the self-governing Dominions.

The March number contains a remarkable article on "Lombard Street and War," which has attracted widespread attention in England. Though the writer does not specifically say so, he is clearly not in agreement with the thesis of Mr. Norman Angell in "The Great Illusion," that the growing complexity of international finance and credit tends to make war impossible. War, he says, will not cease because it is demonstrated that a conflict must inevitably leave both sides poorer. Nations fight, not for profit, but for ideals as is shown by numerous examples duly quoted. At the same time, he seeks to make the Empire realise what would be the certain result upon British finance and credit if Great Britain suddenly plunged into a first-class war. To that end he explains, with a clearness and vivacity never equalled since the days of Bagehot, the modern-world system of credit, and the unique place which London holds as the corner-stone of that system. "London," he says, "is the bank of the world, and world's clearing house." The whole organization of international trade is still chiefly financed by bills on London. New York and Berlin seek in vain to emulate London's paramountcy in this respect. London makes a huge profit out of its enterprise. It has been estimated that its services in the domain of international trade and finance "are rewarded by an annual gross income of not less than £50,000,000." But if the profits are large, the responsibilities and the risks are larger still. While France, Russia, and Germany heap up gold, there is only a gold reserve of £35,000,000 in the Bank of England, and perhaps an equal stock of metal in other British banks. What would happen if we found ourselves at war with such a power as Germany? Our foreign creditors would constitute the danger, for foreign countries can always withdraw large sums from the London market, and withdraw them in gold. We could meet our debts if we have time, but should we be given time? The whole secret of London's incomparable status is that she undertakes in fair weather and in foul, to supply gold on demand to any amount, not only to the depositors in her own banks, but also to the world at large.

We need not follow the writer further into the intricacies of his elaborate and striking paper. He comes to the conclusion that if we are reasonably secure against defeat "we ought with luck to be able to pull through, shaken no doubt, but not permanently damaged." If we are victorious—There's the rub! The moral is that "the British fleet is the best protector of London's gold reserve." It is a moral directly addressed to the Overseas Dominions. No countries would suffer more than they by a collapse of credit in London. On the sun-steeped pastures of Australia, amid the prairies of Middle Canada, and on the South African veldt, the notion is spreading that these new young nations can stand aside from international difficulties, and leave the Old World to settle its quarrels as best it may. Never was there a greater delusion. The threads of international credit and trade bind these new countries to the old world. They cannot reap all the advantages and escape the liabilities. English gold has become the very life-blood of Canada. All the Dominions get their money more cheaply from London than they would elsewhere. In interest alone they save £10,000,000 a year, which they would certainly have to pay if they borrowed from foreign countries. Moreover, they have very real dangers to face—such as that presented by the Northern Territory of Australia—dangers which should convince them that war is not obsolete, and that self-interest alone should compel them to spend every penny they can spare in helping to maintain the supremacy of the British flag at sea. We regret that in this admirable article no special consideration is given to the position of India. We should like, in particular, to have seen some recognition of the extent to which Indian gold helps the London Market. But the article carries a moral for the people of India also, though not in the matter of naval supremacy, because India bears an ample share of the burden of national defence. The moral for India is addressed, not to wordy agitators who have no knowledge of the working of the world's trade, but to the solid merchants and bankers and traders who are as dependent upon the maintenance of London's credit as the financiers of London themselves. It is a moral which touches every ryot who seeks payment for his cotton and his corn, every man who works on the railways, every operative who toils in the mills, he knows not why. Should England ever engage in a first-class war, and should England fail, there is hardly a man in India, however humble, who would not feel in his own pocket, in some form or other, the direct results of the destruction of the credit of London, the mainspring which still moves the whole world of trade and commerce.

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AGE LIMIT FOR CLERGY. THE suggestion, recently made at the Winchester Diocesan Conference, that there should be an age limit for clergy is no new one, but it is a long time since the subject has been given such prominence as it has since gained. It is a remarkable thing that the complaint should so often be made against the Church that many of her officers, who have grown old in her service, have overpassed the stage when they could perform their duties efficiently and are in need, both for the sake of the work and of their own exhausted bodies, of the rest which in most instances they have richly earned. The reason, which is probably at the root of most of these cases, is that the small stipends, which are generally paid to the clergy in Britain, give them no opportunity of making a provision for their old age, and consequently they are compelled to continue in active service, even when they have become no longer physically or mentally capable of satisfying the demands of their office. It is a reproach to the Church that such a state of affairs should be allowed to exist. Obviously the only way, in which the position can be remedied, is by the establishment of a pension fund, and in the correspondence which has been given liberal space in some of the London papers many suggestions are offered as to the general principles on which a fund should be established. One point, which is discussed, is whether the pensions thus provided should be granted compulsorily to all alike, or whether they should be given only to those who apply for them. The author of a letter, himself a clergyman, who supports the compulsory system, points out that while many clergy have small private incomes, these are inadequate for their support and yet the knowledge that they possess these means, makes them reluctant to apply for further assistance. This he suggests is the reason why so few clergy take advantage of the retiring arrangements provided by Act of Parliament. The truer reason in the latter case, we are inclined to think, is that any assistance an incumbent may obtain on retirement from the benefice causes a corresponding restriction of his successor's income, and he feels that he would not be justified in curtailing a sum, which probably he himself has found but barely sufficient to meet the demands on it. We do not think the same clergymen would have any hesitation in applying to a pension fund and in any event the establishment at the outset of a universal and compulsory pension, desirable as it may be from some points of view, would be impracticable from the point of view of cost as well as unnecessary. A more interesting suggestion is made by a correspondent to the *Standard* who opposes an age limit but wants a pension fund. He says a good clergyman is not one to be shelved, when physically and mentally fit, simply because he has lived so many years. Why not have a plan whereby there would be diocesan medical boards for clergy? On a petition by twelve or any fixed number of parishioners in full communion with the Church, stating that in their opinion the parish clergyman is either mentally or physically unfit for his duties, the clergyman would have to appear before the said board for examination, and have to abide by the result. This proposal has its good points, but it again presents difficulties, and it casts a very delicate and unpleasant duty on both parishioners and medical board. However the main consideration is that the excitement of so much academic discussion may presently result in something practical being done.

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A "GRIEVANCE HEARER." THE system in vogue on the big railway systems at Home of settling complaints by any of the men, and of dealing with disputes arising between them and their employers still apparently causes dissatisfaction. Fortunately, however, there is no sign at present that this is leading to renewed friction between the railway servants and their masters, but apparently on both sides there is a desire to find a more acceptable method, which will meet the desires of both sides. The general feeling is that the present system,—which resulted from the conferences at the close of the railway strike—although an improvement on the original conciliation scheme is still too complicated, too tedious, and too cumbersome. The London and North-Western Railway, who last year, it may be remembered, were the first to take up a revision of wages, are again the pioneer company in commencing a new arrangement, which may be an alternative or only a preliminary as the case may be to proceedings on the recognised conciliation plan. They are creating a new post that of an official who has already been christened the "grievance hearer," who will settle minor disputes between the company and its employers, and it will only be when he fails, that recourse will be had to the present established methods. The appointment will be a joint one apparently, and the idea is being well received by railway managers. It is pointed out that in a measure this is a reversion to the state of affairs previous to the introduction of the conciliatien and arbitration scheme of 1907. Although it is obvious that one individual cannot handle every grievance it is considered that he can, if possessed of tact and energy, do much useful work for the company and the men themselves' The companies should be saved considerable expense and the men receive a hearing and suitable redress without a fraction of the delay that has hitherto seemed unavoidable.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Company's steamer "Salsette," were :—Brigadier-General Fanshawe, Prince Shivajirao Gaekwar, and Baron and Baroness Nugent.

Mr. G. Carr, Telegraph Master at Karachi, has committed suicide by taking an overdose of opium while temporarily insane.

INFORMATION has reached Bangalore from Kannambadi Camp where the great Cauvery Irrigation Dam is being constructed that three coolies engaged in blasting rock with dynamite were killed on the 5th instant.

SYED AKBAR, the well-known fanatical Mullah who played a prominent part in the Frontier rising of 1897, is said to be lying seriously ill in Tirah. He has sent a deputation to represent him at the Nauroz durbar to be held shortly by the Amir at Jellalabad.

THE *Pioneer* understands that negotiations between the Government of India and the cable companies for the reduction of Press rates are proceeding favourably. The Eastern Telegraph Company are said to prefer the reduction of one half in the present rate of ninepence per word to the introduction of deferred messages.

THE following Press Communique has been issued :—The office of the Coronation Durbar Committee will be closed on the 21st instant and all communications regarding the Durbar that would ordinarily have been addressed to the Secretary to the Coronation Durbar Committee should in future be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

THE Sessions Judge of Lahore has rejected the appeal of Nabibaksh, Shahdin and Barkatali, touts, who were convicted by a Magistrate in Lahore under 420 I.P.C., the first to nine and the second two to six months' imprisonment and a fine of two hundred rupees each.

THE General Officer Commanding the Abor expedition telegraphs from Yambung on March 15th that the 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, and "B" section, No. 168 Stationary Field Hospital, left Kobo for Calcutta on the morning of March 14th. The weather was dull and very hazy.

ON Saturday evening the 92nd annual meeting of the Friend-in-Need Society of Madras, was held at the Banqueting Hall, Madras, under the presidency of Lord Carmichael, The report presented was a most satisfactory document barring the falling off in donations and the Hon Sir Murray Hammick moved its adoption laying stress on the falling off of donations. Mrs. J. R. Henderson, one of the active workers of the Society, seconded the resolution. His Excellency the Governor wished the Society every success in the future and His Grace the Archbishop Dr. Aelen proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

THE GREAT COAL STRIKE.

The Danger in China.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 1.

To-day will be known in English industrial history as "Black Friday." Nearly a million miners are now on strike. Many thousands of men employed in ironworks and factories are already out of work. Tens of thousands more are under notice. The Lancashire cotton industry is expected to be paralysed within a fortnight. The railways are already preparing to run a restricted service. The country passes to-day into the greatest industrial conflict it has ever known.

The phase of the situation which impresses itself most deeply upon the observer at the moment is the misguided confidence with which the greater part of the nation has regarded this grave menace during the last few weeks. There have been ample warnings that this strike was coming. It was specifically and deliberately announced at the time of the railway strike last summer. I was so impressed by the statements then made that I laid in a twelve months' supply of coal the moment the railway strike was over. I was fortunate in that I had ample space for storage. Few people, I find now, took similar precautions. The heedlessness of modern England has become a national vice. I verily believe that if a German expeditionary force was crossing the North Sea at this moment, large numbers of Englishmen would continue to declare that it did not matter, until they saw the Uhlans in their midst. The preoccupations of the country remain unchanged. Yesterday the "Daily Graphic" published, with scornful comment, a full page picture of a newsboy on the Thames Embankment. He was carrying a contents bill bearing these words only :—"Test Match. Exciting position. Close of Play." The same tendency was visible in the darkest days of the South African War. All this week, until yesterday, the majority of people have been going about saying :—"Nonsense! I don't believe there will be a strike. If there is the Government must stop it."

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

The Government cannot stop the strike. Mining is skilled labour. Even if the authorities seized the mines, they cannot compel the men to hew coal against their will. Many fantastic schemes have been propounded. One is that the Government should undertake to indemnify the coal owners against loss for a period of three months, while the principle of the minimum wage is tested. Another is "the nationalization of mines," a purely Socialistic remedy. A third, admittedly less fantastic, is a scheme of co-partnership. Neither these nor any other panaceas are likely to be tried at this juncture. In any case they cannot be introduced in a moment. The Government are, however, rightly blamed for not having intervened until the eleventh hour. Their excuse is that they "always hoped for a settlement." It is not an excuse which the country is likely to accept. The feeling is growing that Parliament is more than ever divorced from the realities of national life. Just as last year the two Houses were engrossed with the question of the Lords at the time that the railway strike came like a bolt from the blue, so now the House of Commons has been considering every conceivable subject except this black cloud which covers the sky to-day, Whatever may be the outcome of the coal strike, it must materially weaken the position of the Government. They are losing ground daily. The greatly reduced majority of Mr. McKinnon Wood at Glasgow is acknowledged to have been a bitter blow. It is said that the Cabinet have some drastic plan as yet undisclosed. If the statement is true, you will doubtless know all about it long before this letter is published. I can only say that no plan, however, drastic, can now affect the anger of the electorate, or modify the verdict that the Government should have tried to make peace earlier. The mischief of the strike is already felt too deeply.

THE CASE FOR EACH SIDE.

It may sound surprising to readers in India, but I venture to assert that so far there is considerable sympathy for the miners, even among the middle classes. Just as the tribes on the Indian frontier never really revolt without some reason which they believe to be good, so it is vaguely felt that the miners cannot have struck work in sheer wantonness. How far their grievances are justified I should not like to say. Every morning the newspapers are filled with the declarations of rival disputants, one side declaring that the miners are poverty-stricken, the other insisting that they are among the best-paid workers in Great Britain. It is difficult for the man in the street to form a clear opinion about the merits of the dispute, but out of the medley of assertions a few undeniable facts emerge. One is that the housing conditions in the South Wales mining districts are bad enough to provoke a revolution; another is that, as the long list of disasters shows, coal mining is a dangerous calling. On the other hand, there is ample evidence that the miners of many districts cannot be trusted to keep an agreement, however solemn. Perhaps the clearest conviction of all is that, as I said last week, whoever wins, the public at large will have to pay.

The coalowners insist that many of the pits do not show a profit, and some among them, notably Lord Dudley, are threatening to close their mines altogether. Though 65 per cent have offered to accept the principle of a minimum wage, there is an evident fear that the miners will not do a fair day's work when they know that a certain wage is assured. The coalowners further insist that if all their profits were handed over to the men, they would not suffice to pay the wages demanded. Another point made by the owners is that where miners' earnings have diminished, it is chiefly due to the operation of the Eight Hours Bill.

The representatives of the men produce elaborate calculations to show the average profits of British coal mines are 10 per cent. These figures are accepted by many newspapers of great authority. It is admitted that in South Wales, where feeling runs highest, enormous fortunes have been made out of coal in recent years, and the miner has not derived proportionate benefits. Inequality in the coal seams compels one man to sweat for small pay, while his neighbour in an adjoining "stall" may be making a respectable income; this is the difficulty of "abnormal places." Above all, the feeling of the men seems to be that they have been preparing for this strike for six months, and they mean to have it. Spring is here, three weeks ahead of expectation. Crocuses and even daffodils are in full bloom, the almond trees and the blackthorn are covered with blossom, the sky is blue at last. "We'll take a spell," say the miners.

SYNDICALISM.

Grave though the crisis is, there seems to be a tendency to exaggerate it. Sir Edward Grey has described it as "the greatest national catastrophe in our history." The "Times" on Monday said it was the greatest danger which had threatened the country since the Spanish Armada. These seem to be over-statements. I have always thought the destruction of the Spanish Armada was an unlucky thing for England. Had the Spaniards effected a landing, had Napoleon's flat-bottoms crossed the Straits, the placid sense of national security would not be so strong to-day. We have faced and overcome many greater dangers than the coal strike, and doubtless will do so again. This huge struggle is only the harbinger of still greater upheavals, and in the resultant strife many cherished traditions, many venerable institutions, many things which now bulk largely in the accepted order of things, will go by the board. Whether the ultimate consequences will be for good or evil time alone can show.

The most sinister feature of the present strike is that, in South Wales at any rate, it is partly due to a widespread acceptance of the new Continental doctrine of Syndicalism. Those who wish to study this doctrine should procure a remarkable little five-shilling book entitled "Syndicalism and Labour," by Sir Arthur Clay. Syndicalism is defined as "the destruction by force of the existing organisation, and the transfer of industrial capital from its present possessors to Syndicalists, or in other words to the revolutionary Trade Unions." The weapon by which this end is to be accomplished is the general strike.

This week it has been discovered that Syndicalist societies already exist in South Wales, and that pamphlets, since withdrawn, have been circulated among the miners. The men are in effect urged not to desist from periodical strikes until they have ruined the coalowners, and practically got the pits into their own hands. It is quite clear that so far Syndicalism has acquired little foothold in England, but it is equally clear that the theories it represents have laid a deep hold upon the mining population of South Wales. It is not surprising, therefore, that riots and bloodshed are feared in the Rhondda Valley and elsewhere if the strike is at all prolonged. The picture papers yesterday and to-day have published photographs showing the mine managers erecting primitive fortifications, and preparing for a state of siege. The War Office is making military preparations. It is said that 45,000 troops are at present available in England, and another 5,000 could be brought from Ireland. Possibly the special Reserve Force may be mobilised also. An extensive distribution of troops in the colliery districts would deplete the southern garrisons. The Territorials may in that case be partly mobilised to garrison the southern ports, but they cannot be specifically used for the suppression of riots.

On this, the first real day of the strike, that is all that can be said. No one knows what a week may bring forth; but as I write a telephone message arrives saying it is believed all will be over by next Friday. We must "wait and see."

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

I have dealt at such length with the coal strike that I have no space available to discuss the great protest meeting against Women's Suffrage at the Albert Hall, in which Lord Curzon found himself in the unwonted company of Mr. Lewis Harcourt. Nor can I discuss the new complications produced by the Italian attack upon Turkish warships at Beirut. It is necessary, however, to say a word about the situation in China. Though telegrams from Peking suggested early in the week that "things are going smoothly and satisfactorily," private letters from China give a different impression. I am assured that in large areas in the south and west absolute anarchy prevails, and there has been a great deal of vague indeterminate strife accompanied by much slaughter. These are the things which do not get into the papers; but the significance of yesterday's revolt in Peking could not be disguised. Men who know Yuan Shih-kai well declare that he will never consent to the transfer of the capital to Nanking. It is also said that the idea of changing the capital was really put into the heads of the Chinese Revolutionary Committee in consequence of the King-Emperor's Proclamation at Delhi. Your modern revolutionaries, whether in Turkey, Portugal, or Peking, are extremely imitative, and love to follow the latest political fashion.

There are very few men in England who really understand and closely follow Far Eastern politics; but among the handful who do, I find a growing impression that recent occurrences in China are only the preliminary rumblings which portend a far greater storm. The idea is that before very long Japan will find some pretext for direct intervention in Chinese affairs. I cannot say I share this view at present, but it is held so strongly that I feel bound to place it on record. Others, who are equally behind the scenes, aver that there is an increasing possibility of another war between Russia and Japan. Recent visitors to Russia state that there are two strong parties in the country, and that one of these parties, which may gain the ascendancy, is eager to fight Japan again. I record the statement with much reserve, but may add that it is not idle gossip. The question concerns Great Britain very closely, for under the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and given certain preliminary conditions which would undoubtedly arise, this country would be compelled to join in the fray. That is why the suggestion seems so difficult to believe. Meanwhile Yuan Shih-kai is desperately in need of money, and talks of another foreign loan. The marvel is that he will probably get it, for international financiers are almost falling over each other in their eagerness to thrust their money-bags upon him. The way China can always obtain all the money she wants, while India appeals in vain for cash for the soundest undertakings, is one of the mysteries of high finance. Most of the recent Chinese loans have been to a great extent wasted, the security is growing indifferent, and no one can really tell what will happen in the Middle Kingdom. Yet even cautious Lombard St. is as ready as ever to pour money into China. The real explanation probably is that the vast untapped resources of the Chinese Empire—its coal and iron and gold—will keep it afloat; while the true solution of these present troubles will doubtless be found in the incomparable common-sense of the Chinese race. The Chinese are the most sensible and practical people in the world.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL REPORTS.

I wonder if the "Bombay Gazette" will assist in exposing the shameful difficulty which exists in procuring in England the reports of the Imperial Legislative Council? I have this week had delivered to me, through the accredited agents of the Government of India, the official reports of the meetings on the 11th, 18th, and 22nd September. Repeated protests have failed to procure these reports until many months after the meetings are held. There are many other people in England, desiring to see the official reports, who are in the same predicament. The reports of the Bombay Legislative Council are, so far as I can ascertain, practically unprocurable in England, except after an infinity of trouble and a degree of delay which makes them useless. Both Imperial and Provincial Council reports ought to be on sale in this country as rapidly as possible after the meetings are held.

(Continued on page 6)

SINKING OF THE "OCEANA."

COLLISION NEAR BEACHY HEAD.

Thirty-six Passengers Land Safely.

FOUR OTHERS UNACCOUNTED FOR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The P. and O. steamer "Oceana," collided with the barque "Pisagua," this morning. The "Oceana," had left yesterday for Bombay. She was struck broadside on by the "Pisagua," four miles west of Beachy Head.

The passengers and crew were landed at Newhaven and Eastbourne.

The "Oceana" sank two miles from the shore, while she was being towed towards the beach.

LATER.

Captain Hutchinson, of the Yorkshire Regiment, a passenger, said there were about sixteen 1st class, and thirty 2nd class passengers on board. They were in bed, and it was a clear night, when they were awakened by a terrible crash at five in the morning. The "Oceana" was going at full speed, and shivered from stem to stern.

The passengers immediately rushed on deck, meeting an inrush of water, in which many of them waded two feet deep. Life-belts were speedily served out.

The conduct of the white women was splendid, but that of the lascars was abominable.

The first boat, which was launched, did not clear the blocks properly, and was swamped. A lady was saved, but it is feared that the remaining occupants were drowned.

Captain Hutchinson's boat made the lighthouse, and was picked up by the Eastbourne life-boat, though only just in time, as they were bailing continuously.

Particulars as to the numbers of passengers rescued are still most conflicting, owing to the passengers being confused with the crew.

The majority of those rescued were landed at Newhaven, and presented a most dejected and dishevelled appearance. A number of persons were injured.

Eighteen passengers arrived in London in night attire, wrapped in blankets and overcoats, the ladies with their hair down.

A still later message says that the P. and O. Company announces that it has accounted for all except seven passengers.

A French trawler has arrived at Newhaven with two bodies, one being that of a stewardess and the other of a lascar. The number of crew which is missing, is unknown.

Altogether thirty-two passengers have arrived in London.

The "Pisagua" has arrived at Dover in a sinking condition.

The ship's carpenter has had a leg amputated, while a passenger named Chorlton has fractured an arm.

The passengers and crew were saved by the mail steamer "Sussex," and the life-boats from Newhaven and Eastbourne.

Miss Macfarlane, who was rescued from the boat which capsized, was taken to an Eastbourne hotel. She says the boat contained her father, also a clergyman with his wife and children and other ladies. The fate of these passengers is still uncertain.

Of the specie on board the "Oceana," which is valued at the £747,610 the sum of £1,640 only was destined for Port Said; the remainder was intended for Bombay.

Fate of Passengers.

There were 280 crew, forty passengers and one child on the "Oceana," nineteen of whom were bound for India. Twenty-seven passengers and the child were landed at Newhaven, and nine at Eastbourne. It is feared that four others were drowned, through the capsizing of the boat, together with some of the crew.

The "Oceana" went down slowly. About twenty feet of her side was smashed in. She disappeared in twenty minutes, heeling right over. The captain and crew were on board and were rescued by a tug. Several passengers were severely cut and bruised.

The mail service will not be interrupted.

The "Salsette" will take the "Oceana's" mails from Port Said.

The "Oceana" is resting on an even keel in twelve fathoms, her masts being above water.

A Trinity House vessel is on the spot.

A German naval officer, who was on board the "Oceana," and was interviewed, said the lascars were huddled up on deck screaming wildly, and frightening the women.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

It is hoped to salve the Bullion on Board the "Oceana."

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

We understand from the Bombay office of the P. and O. Company that arrangements for the mails which the "Oceana" should have carried are as follows: the "Osiris" will take them from Brindisi to Suez, instead of to Port Said only as usual, and at Suez they will be transferred to the "Salsette."

PASSENGER LIST.

The following passengers list, of the "Oceana" which came out by the last mail, is the latest available in Bombay, but naturally is incomplete. Also it includes the names of a number of passengers who intended to catch the boat at Marseilles, and who therefore would not have been on board the 'Oceana' at the time of the collision.

Anderson, Mr. G.
Anderson, Capt. W. M.
Black, Rev. James.
Bristowe, Mr.
Casson, Mr. H. A.
Casson, Mrs.
Castle, Mr. R. C.
Castle, Mrs.
Cochrane, Major A.
Cooper, R.I.M., Lieut. M.P.
da Cunha, Mr. G. Gilbert
Donald, Mr. J.
Fitch, Miss B.
Henderson, Mr. H. Mitchell.
Hopson, Mr. C.
Jenkins, Mr. D. L.
Little, Capt. J. W.
Little, Miss
Lockyer, Miss D.
Lowis, Mr. F.
Macrae, Mr. M.
Nicholson, G.C.B., Field-Marshal, Sir W. G.
Palmer, Major H. K.
Park, Miss M. H.
Richardson, Maj. C. W. G.
Seddon, Col. T. Y.
Tennent, Col. C. C.
Tuckerman, Mr. R. H.
Wallace, Mr. James.

The "Oceana," is one of the small mail boats, being only of 6,610 tons; and was built in 1887. She has passenger accommodation for 320 persons.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Government Drafting a Wage Bill.

MINERS TIRED OF THE STRIKE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The resumption of the Coal Conference this afternoon was delayed owing to a prolonged meeting of the Miners' Federation. Both the owners and miners are pessimistic.

Sir Hugh Bell to-day declared that the Conference was not progressing well and that nothing had been done.

To-day's feature is the re-opening of two small Lanarkshire pits. Another is expected to follow suit.

The miners in North Wales are expressing their anxiety to resume work.

Reports are growing that dissatisfaction prevails in parts of Scotland and Wales and in the Midlands and Yorkshire with the leaders' policy and the smallness of the strike pay. Consequently, a number of Labour members of the House of Commons are going to their districts.

The railways in England have made further large curtailments in their staffs. The Midland Railway is advancing sums of money to its unemployed on the understanding that they shall be repaid, when the men return to their full work.

The *Westminster Gazette* affirms that it is useless to endeavour to follow the daily vicissitudes of the Conference, the information available being mostly hearsay and even the truth being capable of different interpretations.

The position appears to be that the miners will discuss the schedules, if the owners accept the principle of a minimum wage. The Scottish and Welsh owners will only accept, if the Government compels them to do so. The Government, however, continues that journal, can only compel them if the miners consent to discuss the schedules.

LATER.

The reports to-night are of the gloomiest character. It is stated that the conferences have only served to accentuate differences, and an abrupt termination of the negotiations is apprehended.

Before the House of Commons adjourned to-day, Mr. McKenna informed Mr. Bonar Law that he could only say the Conference was still sitting, and would possibly be continued to-morrow.

Owing to the strike, King George's visits to foreign Courts, which were due to be made this spring, have been definitely abandoned for 1912, as, even in the event of a settlement, distress and unrest will continue for some time. Their Majesties' home engagements prevent their going abroad in the summer or autumn.

The Miners' Federation to-night announces that negotiations have been broken off.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The Miners' Federation announcement states that their executive is authorised to consider the Minimum Wage Bill, which will be introduced immediately with a view to safeguarding the miners' interests, but it will not recommend the resumption of work, till it sees the final shape of the Bill.

Premier Describes the Bill,

An official statement says that Mr. Asquith has informed the Conference that though the Government had done its utmost it had regretfully concluded that agreement was impossible and that other measures must therefore be taken.

Considering the extent to which the earnings of a number of people were affected, the dispute was every day becoming a more serious menace to the well-being of the country.

The Government would ask Parliament for a legislative declaration that a reasonable minimum wage, accompanied by safeguards for the employer, should be a statutory portion of the contract with underground coal-miners.

Without pledging the Government as to the precise form of the machinery, Mr. Asquith indicated that district minima would be fixed locally by joint boards of employers and employees with a neutral, independent chairman selected by the parties or, if necessary, by the Government. The Government's proposals included provisions for securing promptitude in the presentation to the parties of cases and adjudication thereon. After hearing Mr. Asquith, both parties made suggestions as to the details, which the Government representatives undertook to consider.

Better Prospects.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

There are hopes that the miners' own desire to resume work is the best prospect of the end of the strike. Even the extremists in South Wales are represented as angry with their leaders for causing them to believe that the strike would be settled in their favour in three days.

The *Daily News* says [the new Bill will empower the Government to work the mines, the owners of which do not accept the minimum wage.

LATER.

It is expected that a Bill, dealing with the minimum wage, will be introduced on Tuesday, and it is hoped that it will pass at the end of the week, though it is recognised that there are many difficulties, and that the Government's position is most delicate.

On one hand, the Labour members are likely to oppose any attempt to establish compulsory arbitration, while the employees generally, who are sitting in the House of Commons, will not accept the Bill unless it carries punitive powers against both parties.

The *Times* believes that the safeguards for the protection of the employers will follow the lines of the proposals of the Federated Coalowners, published in the *Times* on February 21st.

The proceedings at the Miners' Conference, yesterday, were most enthusiastic, the delegates regarding the promised Bill as a great triumph, and not doubting that it will be of a character, which they will be able to approve.

Mr. Albert Stanley, M. P., in an interview with the miners, believed that their will would be enforced in a few days.

The *Times*, which praises Mr. Asquith's conduct in the disheartening and laborious negotiations, points out the possibility of the Bill having the opposite effect to ending the strike, considering that it is improbable that the Bill contemplated by the Government, and such as the Opposition would support and the House of Lords accept, would be exactly what the miners would wish. The papers, generally, urge the miners to return to work immediately the Bill is passed, in view of the distress, which is increasing with alarming rapidity.

The unemployed were swelled by thousands, yesterday, the Paisley thread-mills being responsible for twelve thousand, the locomotive works at Swindon for eight thousand, the linoleum mills at Oldham for five thousand, and the textile machinery works at Accrington for five thousand, while a thousand commercial travellers in Manchester were ordered to take a holiday.

Mr. Asquith to-day had a audience of the King, when he explained the strike position.

At Mr. Asquith's request the coalowners and miners have appointed representatives to confer with the Government, in the preparation of the Strike Bill.

A special Cabinet meeting was held to-day to consider the Strike Bill.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald was called in at yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet and consulted with reference to the prospects of the Strike Bill.

The swiftly increasing industrial paralysis is most alarming. Thousands were dismissed in Glasgow yesterday and the distress in the mining and iron industry districts in Scotland is most acute. Many miners have expressed their determination to resume work. Two hundred non-members of the unions returned to work yesterday at Bellshill (Lanarkshire) and were escorted by the police whom a mob of strikers stoned. A dozen strikers were arrested, including some Poles.

Mr. Hartshorn, the Welsh miners' leader, in speech yesterday evening, said compulsory arbitration would not settle the strike. He said; "The outstanding fact is that the workers are the masters of the situation. They have all the power, it is simply a question of how they will use it.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 16.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires, So far as official information goes the only immediate obstacle to the success of the negotiations is the miners' rigid adherence to the schedule of minimum rates.

The *Globe* says,—"It is well that the public should understand that the difficulty is with the miners alone."

The *Times*, the *Telegraph*, and the *Standard* do not reveal their disagreement with that view.

The *Morning Post* censures the Government press for blaming the extremists of both sides.

The *Daily News* does this on the strength of an exclusive account of the proceedings of the conference which was secret.

COAL-OWNERS' SAFEGUARDS.

The coal-owners' proposals referred to in the text of Reuter's telegram above included the following:—

In any case where a coal-getter fails during two consecutive days to send out such a quantity of coal as calculated at the tonnage and other rates paid in the seam, shall amount to the minimum wage payable to him during such period, the minimum wage rates shall be paid at the end of each such pay, but if he is unable to satisfy the management or the Committee before the end of the third pay, if the matter is disputed (reasonable facilities being given him for the purpose) that such failure is due to no fault of his own, the employer shall have the option either to retain the services of such workman, paying him at the price list rates only, or to terminate his employment. Provided that in case during the second of such pays the coal-getter shall earn a larger amount than his minimum wage, there shall be deducted from his total earnings a sum equal to the difference in the first pay between his actual earnings at the tonnage and other rates and the minimum wage.

A workman incapacitated by age or infirmity, and a workman who does not attend 80 per cent. of the time the pit works each week, unless prevented by illness or accident, or other justifiable cause, shall not be entitled to be paid the minimum wage nor abnormal place rate.

London, March 3.

The strike of miners is now in full swing, and 1,000,000 men, including surface hands and 100,000 men in Scotland, are idle.

Lack of fuel is hampering innumerable industries. The blast furnaces at Middlesbrough, in Yorkshire, and in Scotland have been closed down. Fifty steamers are lying idle at Glasgow, owing to a shortage of coal. All the Scottish excursion trains bound for England have been cancelled. The English railway companies decline to accept liability for any loss arising from delays to traffic. The Iron Exchange at Birmingham, is at a standstill and most of the ironmasters have decided to close their works to-morrow. The spinners in Lancashire have only a fortnight's supply of coal on hand.

The coal export trade at South Shields, where on an average 7,000,000 tons of coal are shipped annually, is at a standstill, and many thousands of lumpers are idle. At Sheffield 5,000 men are already out of work, and forges employing 45,000 men will close down to-morrow morning.

Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co. announce that they will have to close their works immediately if a settlement be delayed, as they hold practically no stocks of coal. All the Cardiff ironworks will have to close down within the next four days. The Derbyshire ironworks are already closed.

Mr. Smillie is the brainy man on behalf of the miners in the present movement. He has been the chief spokesman throughout, Messrs. Edwards, Abraham, Ashton, and Burt and the older leaders having lost all influence with the men.

Mr. Stanton, one of the leaders of the Welsh miners, announced yesterday: "We are looking forward to a happy time, for we will soon get our own way. We will spend our time in the picture shops and will stay in bed as long as we like and generally enjoy ourselves."

GERMAN DEFENCE.

Increased Revenue for Army and Navy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, MARCH 16.

Herr Wermuth has resigned the Imperial Secretaryship of Finance owing to a disagreement on the subject of the new Defence Bills.

He will be succeeded by Herr Kuehn, the Under-Secretary for Finance.

BERLIN, MARCH 17.

The Government has decided to obtain increased revenue for the Army and Navy by cancelling the rebate in excise hitherto enjoyed by rural distilleries and by appropriating the surpluses from the existing taxation.

Herr Wermuth, who has just resigned the Imperial Secretaryship of Finance, was strongly in favour of an inheritance tax and opposed the utilisation of the present revenue for fresh expenditure.

AMERICAN SENTIMENT.

Re-sinking of the "Maine."

HAVANA, MARCH 17.

The battleship "Maine" was yesterday sunk off the Cuban coast. There was an imposing ceremony. The deck was strewn with flowers, and the warships fired salvos. The bodies of the crew will be taken to the United States for interment there.

ARGENTINA CROP REPORT.

BUENOS AIRES, MARCH 17.

The second official estimate of the crops says corn will be 4,610,900 tons., flax, 595,000 tons, oats, 877,300.

Although the crop is not so heavy as was at first estimated, it will be larger than the last, and the maize crop will constitute a record.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

To be Secured on Income of Kalgan Railway.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKIN, MARCH 15.

A syndicate of British, Belgian and French bankers has signed a contract with the Wai-Wu-Pu for a loan of a million pounds sterling for one year, which will be secured on the income of the Kalgan Railway.

The contract is subject to the approval of the Nankin Assembly, which, however, is practically assured.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

A message to the *Times* from Pekin states that the "Four Nations'" banks have asked their respective Ministers to protest against the loan for one million sterling, reported yesterday as having been signed by a syndicate of British, Belgian and French bankers, as an infringement of the agreement, by which they have advanced to the Nanking and Pekin Governments more than three million taels since February 28th.

The British and French legations will presumably protest against the loan as an infringement of Article V of the Anglo-French Pekin-Hankow Railway Redemption Loan of five millions sterling signed on October 8th, 1908.

The Anglo-Belgo-French syndicate, mentioned yesterday, is represented by La Banquet Sino-Belge and the Eastern Bank, in which the Sassoons are stated to have large interests.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Italy States her Terms for Mediation.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Italy to-day replied to the Powers' enquiry as to the terms on which she would accept friendly mediation, and has stated her terms.

NEW NATAL GOVERNOR.

Sir Reginald Hart Succeeds Lord Methuen.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Lieut.-General Sir Reginald Hart has been gazetted to succeed Lord Methuen as Governor of Natal.

[Lieut.-Gen. Sir Reginald Clare Hart, V. C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. after a distinguished military career of over thirty-eight years, during which he distinguished himself in India and in the Ashanti Expedition and Egyptian War of 1882, held the command of the Thames District from 1902 to 1906. In 1907 he was appointed to the command of the Cape Colony District, but vacated that post two-years later.]

GERMAN REICHSTAG.

Chancellor to Adopt British System.

BERLIN, MARCH 15.

The Imperial Chancellor has consented to answer twice weekly short questions in the Reichstag on the same system, as prevails in Great Britain.

U. S. AND MEXICO.

Penalties for Exportation of Arms.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

President Taft, by virtue of the Bill empowering him to prohibit the exportation of arms to Mexico, has proclaimed that the penalties attendant on such exportation shall be a ten thousand dollars' fine or two years' imprisonment.

ORDER OF MERIT.

Award to a Noted Professor.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The noted professor, Sir Joseph Thomson, has received the Order of Merit.

[Sir Joseph John Thomson, D. Sc., F. R. S. E., L L. D., Ph. D., F. R. S., has been Cavendish Professor of Experimental Physics since 1884 and Professor of Physics at the University of London since 1905. He was born in 1856 and educated at Owen's College and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was Second Wrangler and a Fellow of his College. He is either President or Fellow of many societies in different parts of the civilised world and is responsible for many scientific publications. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics at Stockholm in 1906.]

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Sir Charles Eliot, Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University, had accepted the appointment to be head of the Hongkong University.

[Sir Charles Norton Edgecumbe Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.A., Ll. D. (Hon. Edin.) D.C.L., (Hon. Durham) was born in 1864, the son of the Rev. E. Eliot of Norton Bavant. He was educated at Cheltenham and Balliol College, Oxford, where he was a distinguished scholar and become a Fellow of Trinity. He was from 1888-1904 in the Diplomatic Service having been Charge d'Affaires in Morocco, Bulgaria and Servia, Secretary to the British Embassy in Washington, British High Commissioner in Samoa, and finally H. M's. Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in the British East Africa Protectorate, from 1900-4. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University in 1905]

ESSEX BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The Hon. Rupert Guiness has been returned unopposed for South-East Essex.

[The Hon. Rupert Edward Cecil Lee Guinness, C.M.G., once sat for and has twice since unsuccessfully contested the Haggerston division of Shoreditch. The eldest son of Viscount Iveagh, he was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He distinguished himself at sculling at school, and subsequently won the Diamond Sculls in 1895, and the Diamond and Wingfield Sculls in 1896. He served in South Africa with the Irish Hospital in 1900.]

COAL EXPLOSION.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Fifty persons have been killed owing to an explosion in the Italianka coal-mine in South Russia.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Serious Diffference in the Cabinet.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHRAN, MARCH 16.

The Turkish Ambassador has arrived here and was received with great honours. The Government has still not replied to the Anglo-Russian note. There are some differences in the Cabinet on the subject.

JAPAN'S TASK IN THE EAST.

Remarkable Speech in New York.

NEW YORK, MARCH 16.

At a luncheon in honour of the new Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Jacob Schiff declared that the American and European bankers had consented to invite Japan to help to finance China.

Japan, he said, was the greatest guarantee for peace in the East, standing sentinel over Asia. He was thankful that Japan, instead of Russia, had been victorious.

LATE MR. ARTHUR SASSOON.

Distinguished Assemblage at Funeral.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

There was a distinguished assemblage at Mr. Arthur Sassoon's funeral at Golders' Green to-day. Sir Charles Cust represented the King and Queen, while Queen Alexandra was represented by Colonel Sir Arthur Davidson.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

Scotland Beat England at Rugby.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

In an international Rugby match, played at Edinburgh to-day, Scotland defeated England by eight points to three.

Under Association rules, Scotland beat Ireland by four goals to one, at Belfast.

RACQUETS.

Indian Officer Wins Military Singles.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Lieut. Muir, 15th Sikhs, yesterday beat Captain Berger, Army Service Corps, in the final of the Military Singles Racquets Championships at Princes Club by 15—3, 15—11, 12—15, 15—12.

LATER.

The result of the challenge round in the Military Singles Racquets Championship was that Lieutenant Muir, 15th Sikhs, beat Captain Luther, Yorkshire Light Infantry, the holder by 14—17, 14—18, 18—15, 15—8, 15—12.

UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Oxford to-day rowed over the full course in 22 mins. 5 secs.

The trial was made under unfavourable conditions.

[The record time for the course is 18 mins. 47secs., and the longest time, in which the race has been rowed since 1890, is 22 mins. 31 secs.]

VIRGINIAN WARFARE.

ROANOKE, MARCH 16.

A posse of citizens to-day stormed Sydney Allen's house in the mountains, and seriously wounded Allen. Several others, who took part in the shooting affray at Sillsville on the 15th instant, when the judge and the prosecutor were shot dead, have been captured.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 16.

The House of Representatives has passed a Bill providing for the free entry of sugar.

NEW GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Reception Arrangements in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

His Excellency Lord Carmichael and party will leave Madras for Bengal probably on the 29th instant, and will come on board the vessel "Dufferin." Arrangements are being made here to give His Excellency a public reception. His Excellency's carriage will be escorted by the Calcutta Light Horse and two squadrons of Indian Infantry which will pass through Strand Road and Eden Gardens. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and the General Officer Commanding the Presidency Brigade will receive His Excellency at Government House. A procession will then be formed to the Throne Room where officers and noblemen will assemble and the warrant of apointment will then be read.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

Lord Carmiehael's staff in Bengal will include Major H. F. Bateman Champain, Military Secretary, Capt. J. H. Burgess, I.M.S., Surgeon Capt. the Hon. C. A, J. Annesley and Capt. H. G. Vaux, A.D.C.'s, Capt. R. C. B, Williams, 38th Sikhs and Capt. N. J. B. Leslie, Rifle Brigade Extra A.D.C.'s, Risaldar Mangal Singh Bahadur, 16th Bengal Cavalry, Indian A.D.C. [The date of the Governor's departure is not yet fixed.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge dined with Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins last night.

Her Excellency visited the Presidency General Hospital this morning and distributed the prizes at the Government Park School, Barrackpore, in the evening.

Their Excellencies attended the Convocation of the Calcutta University this afternoon and afterwards an entertainment in honour of the Hon'ble Justice Aashutosh Mukerjee's knighthood.

Their Excellencies proceeded to Barrackpore this evening for the week end.

GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

Sandhurst Reservoir Opened at Bhavnagar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, MARCH 16.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke, accompanied by Miss Standen, Mr. C. C. Watson, Pte. Secretary; Major J. G. Greig, Military Secretary; Captain T. C. Lucas, Surgeon and Captain Coaker, A. D. C. arrived here in R. I. M. S, "Dalhousie." The party arrived nearly two and a half hours later than the appointed time. Prince Mangalsinji and the Dewan Sahib went in a decorated steam launch and received Their Excellencies on board. The party returned with Their Excellencies at about 4-30 p. m., A Guard of Honour was mounted and a salute of seventeen guns fired, the band playing, the National Anthem. On shore His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Bhavnagar welcomed Their Excellencies. After garlanding, Their Excellencies, accompanied by the Chief of Bhavnagar, motored to the guest camp through gaily decorated streets.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

The opening ceremony of the Dhosa-Kundla Railway which was to have been performed at 5 p. m. was postponed for to-morrow morning owing to the late arrival of the steamer "Dalhousie" and was substituted by the opening ceremony of the Sandhurst Service Reservoir and Pumping Station. The ceremony was performed by His Excellency Sir George Clarke at 6 p. m. this evening in a richly decorated shamiana. A large number of prominent gentlemen of the place were present. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb in requesting His Excellency to perform the ceremony gave a short account of the scheme.

His Highness said:—These works were commenced forty years ago when the forethought of the Administrators provided Bhavnagar with a good water-supply by forming the Gaorishanker Lake, some two miles south-west of the city. This Lake has a gathering-ground of five and a half square miles, but these resources are supplemented by a dam thrown across the river Maleshri, six miles farther up, by which the catchment-area is increased by thirty-six square miles. In 1887 my dear father connected the Lake by a twenty-inch Main with the heart of the town, and thus made water conveniently available without waste or contamination. These Works were called the Victoria Jubilee Water Works, in memory of that remarkable year in the history of the Empire. The increasing population of the city and their growing needs convinced me of the advisability of extending this work by providing mains through all the principal streets, and of improving the potability of the water by removing the impurities inevitably introduced in the catchment-area. Filter-beds were therefore constructed and a Service Reservoir. The foundations were laid by His Excellency Lord Sandhurst in 1898 and he was good enough to permit his name to be connected with the work. Before this development could be commenced, it was found essential to improve the storage lake itself, and also the supply-channel, so as to ensure the filling of the Lake even in years of deficient rain-fall—of which unfortunately we have had many—and to bring a larger supply into the town. Bhavnagar was extending fast toward the south, where houses and bungalows were springing up, and as these stood on high ground, provision had to be made to serve them. It was therefore decided to prepare a comprehensive scheme, which would meet not only the present requirements of Bhavnagar, but those of the future as far as we could reasonably foresee them. The plans were prepared by the State Engineer, Mr. Pestonji, and were referred to that able Hydraulic Engineer, Mr. F. C. Taraporewalla, formerly of the Bombay Public Works Department: the fruits of their handiwork are before us to-day, and I desire to tender to both these gentlemen my warm thanks for their valued co-operation. The additions and improvements we are now inaugurating comprise the widening and re-grading of the supply-channel, so as to increase its capacity four-fold: the provision of automatic gates at the Storage-Lake, which will give an additional three feet of head and raise its capacity by fifty million gallons: the construction of five filter-beds with an aggregate area of 3,000 square yards: the erection of two covered pure water tanks estimated to hold a full day's supply for the town: the installation of pumping plant in duplicate with high level service tank: and the laying of ten and a half miles of distributing mains. These have cost four and a half lakhs of rupees, which added to the outlay on the earlier works, have raised the total expenditure on the water-supply of the town to thirteen lakhs. The working expenses are estimated at eighteen thousand rupees a year. But for this expenditure we have provided twenty gallons of good water per head for a population of sixty thousand, or twelve lakhs of gallons a day, and this will, I believe, suffice for the needs of my people for many years to come. And now, Your Excellency, I have the pleasure of requesting you to inaugurate these works by turning the wheel of the Pumping Engine, which will raise filtered water from the Pumping Sandhurst Service Reservoir.

His Excellency in reply praised the work which the Maharaja had undertaken and so successfully brought to completion. In addition, His Excellency expressed in eulogistic terms the progress which His Highness had effected during his career of fourteen years of rule in ameliorating the general condition of his subjects.

Afterwards, His Excellency went to the engine-house where he opened the silver main valve specially prepared for the occasion. The gathering dispersed after His Excellency had been garlanded.

LADY CLARKE AT GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The prize distribution at the Majiraj Girls' School was successfully carried out at 5-30 p.m. Her Excellency Lady Clarke, presided. A programme of music and other interesting items was gone through in which the school girls acquitted themselves creditably.

The Maharaja said:—"On behalf of my mother, Maharani Shri Nandkunverba, I rise to offer our most hearty welcome to our honoured guest, Her Excellency Lady Clarke, to Bhavnagar. Brief though her stay in this country has been, she has endeared herself to the people by her broad sympathies, her overflowing kindness and her graceful sociability. The great personal regard, which Her Excellency has exhibited towards every movement for the advancement of womankind, makes it all the more fitting that to-day's ceremony should be performed at Her Excellency's hands. Your Excellency, as in several other matters, so in that of female education, Bhavnagar has been the pioneer State in this Province. The Majiraj Girls' School is not only the oldest school of its kind in Bhavnagar, but it is also the first Girls' School that was opened in the whole of Kathiawad. The story of its growth is one of a hard and patient struggle with the strong prejudice against female education which at one time prevailed in every part of this country. Commencing with a small Gujarati class of only 15 girls in 1857, the School has gradually fought its way up, till to-day it boasts of having 800 pupils (including the Vadva School) on its Rolls, learning all Gujarati standards, and going up to the sixth English standard, besides receiving instructions in Music, Embroidery and Needlework. There now exist 18 Girls' Schools in the district towns, and the total number of girls studying in all the schools of the State is 3,000."

Lady Clarke expressed her satisfaction at the progress made by the girls and added that the progress was due to the indefatigable work of the Maharani Saheb in that direction.

NOTORIOUS DACOIT.

Arrested while asleep in a Farmer's House.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, MARCH 15.

A notorious dacoit, Nandir, wanted for a long time by the police has been arrested near Pind Dadan Khan, in the District at Jhelum when asleep in the house of a well-to-do agriculturist by the Assistant Superintendent of Police assisted by a sergeant and some constables. Nadir was armed having in possession a loaded pistol and other weapons. He was brought down to Jhelum and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment under the Arms Act. He has also to account for a couple of murder and dacoity cases. The man in whose house he was arrested is in the lock-up on a charge of harbouring a criminal.

TEACHING UNIVERSITIES.

Grant for Establishment in India.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

The Convocation of the Calcutta University was held to-day His Excellency the Viceroy, the Chanceller, presiding, supported by His Honour the Rector Sir W. Duke and the Vice Chancellor Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee. The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on Lieutenant-Colonel Phillott and that of Doctor of Science on Professor Benhl and Professor Jagadhish Chandra Bose. There were 1,469 graduates including seventeen ladies, the principal figures being Masters of Arts 136; Bachelors of Arts 633; Bachelors of Science 139; Bachelors of Law, 425.

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his convocation-address, said:—

THE VICEROY'S ADDRESS.

Whatever may be the political changes of the present, or of the future, I have absolute confidence in the power of this University to hold its own, and to lead the way in the development of higher education to a much higher plane than exists at present, either in this or any other university in India.

Were I asked in what direction the currents of opinion and activity in our Universities are setting at the present time, I should reply unhesitatingly that they are converging on the fuller realisation of the idea of teaching and residential universities. We are not blind to the good work which the existing universities have done in their day. We are justly proud of their achievements. But we cannot be insensible to the change that has come over the atmosphere. Distance has been reduced by improvement of communications; centres of population have grown up pulsing and throbbing with new aspirations. We feel the need for greater union and closer co-operation. We want to develop and identify a character of our own. The modern Universities of Europe have well been descrbed as the nurseries and workshops of intellectual life. We want all that this description implies in India at the present time. The University Act of 1904 has prepared the way. The future historian of India will assuredly ascribe to the Universities Act a strong dynamic and vitalising influence on our system of higher education. The Calcutta University has made considerable progress in the directions indicated by the Act. There has been a marked improvement, especially in the teaching of science, thanks largely to the liberal grants made by the Government of India to the University and to the colleges. The colleges are, however, still defficient in accommodation, equipment, apparatus and libraries. All these are deserving and important objects, on which expenditure must increase in the near future if we are to maintain a rising standard of education. The proper housing of the students has also received consideration. The University has commenced to teach, although at present on a modest scale. In the University Law College, which the Senate determined to establish in 1908, and which was opened in June 1909 we have a teaching Faculty of Law. The college has now a whole-time principal and a staff of professors. The college will shortly be located in the new University buildings which we owe to the munificence of the Maharajah of Durbhanga. The students will have access to a fine law library and the University library will be housed in the same building. I think that we have every reason to congratulate ourselves on the striking success on which the Uaiversity Law College has achieved hitherto. Then we have the Minto-Professor of Economics who is a whole time Uuiversity Professor. We have also maintained lectures on Comparative Philosophy, Sanskrit, Pali, English and Mathematics for the benefit of M.A. students. In other branches such as history, philosophy and economics we have been assisted in our efforts by distinguished professors of affiliated colleges, who in addittion to their regular work have voluntarily undertaken to impart instruction to students. During the last four years also, the University has from time to time appointed readers on special subjects to foster investigatiou of important branches of learning amongst our advanced students.

SCHEME OF DEVELOPMENT.

I cannot however regard the present facilities for higher studies as at all sufficient when not a few students, who wish to take the Degree of Master of Arts have to be turned away for want of accommodation. That our studies are capable of higher work I have no doubt. I am informed that three research studentships on the Premchand foundation have recently been awarded for those on mathematics, chemistry and Indian antiquities all of which were pronounced by the examiners to evince special merit. It is very important that we should turn out good M. A's in sufficient numbers. Otherwise it will be difficult to find capable lecturers for our colleges or to provide adequately for research. Impressed by these considerations, which are not peculiar to the Calcutta University, and remembering the stirring words which his Imperial Majesty addressed to the members of our Senate the Government of India have decided to make a solid advance in the direction of teaching and residential Universities. They have allotted a recurring grant of 3 lakhs a year, of which the Calcutta University will receive Rs. 65,000 a year for the appointment of University professors and lecturers on special subjects and for the encouragement in other ways of higher studies and research. They have allotted nonrecurring grants amounting to 16 lakhs of rupees, of which the Calcutta University will receive 4 lakhs for the provision of University buildings, libraries and equipment. In addition a special grant of 10 lakhs of rupees has been reserved for hostel accommodations in Calcutta, which will be non-collegiate in character. Another sum of 10 lakhs of rupees has been allotted for the development of accommodation in Dacca, and the buildings required for the new University in that place. I hope that the liberality of Government will be supplemented by private liberality, and that before many years have passed efficient Teaching Universities will take the place of the examining and federal Universities, which we have to-day. I also hope as I have already said that teaching and residential Universities may be multiplied throughout India, for I believe that they will do great things for the improvement of higher education. I trust that I have said enough to convince you how closely at heart the Government of India have the development of the Indian Universities on modern sound lines.

We have also drawn up a scheme for the creation of an Oriential Research Institute at Delhi, which will it is hoped give new life to the critical study of Orientalia and train up a class of teachers, who will carry to the highest point possible the study of Indian antiquities and the classical languages of India. At the same time we are considering measures for the preservation and encouragement of the indigen ous learning of the country. In time I hope that it will be possible to develop very considerably the Oriental Faculties in Universities, but the opinion of the distinguished Orientalists who came to Simla last year was almost unanimous that a commencement should be made in the first instance with a Central Research Institute, and this indeed is supported by experience in other countries.

In his address to the Convocation last year the Vice-Chancellor impressed upon us the need for better preparation of our students in the secondary English schools. Definite schemes of improvement are already under consideration, and a recurring grant of six lakhs a year has been allotted from Imperial revenues for the improvement of education in aided secondary schools. I hope earnestly that funds may be hereafter available to push forward this most necessary reform. I sometimes notice in the Press and on the platform, statements indicative of impatience at the rate of progress or at the selections of the particular line of advance that has been chosen at any moment. I can only assure you that we have in view a policy which embraces every branch of education, technical education, primary education, female education, and which as schemes mature and funds become available we desire to carry through in consultation with Local Governments.

The Vice-Chancellor (Sir Ashutosh Mnkerji) said he was convinced that what Indian Universities required was an essentially new start on paths untroden hitherto; that new spirit had to be formed and new forces and agencies created. A beginning had been made, and the Senate had approached the Government with the request to found two University professorships, one to be called the Regius Professorship in commemoration of the visit of the King-Emperor for Indian History and antiquities and the other for higher mathematics. To Those professorships they proposed that salaries of Rs. 12,000 a year be attached and hoped that the scheme thus inaugurated would expand and develop.

THE "SALAAM" CASE.

Application for Revision of Order.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 16.

At the High Court before Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair an application was made for the admission of a criminal revision of the petition against the order of Mr. G. H. B. Jackson, I. C. S., Joint Magistrate at Chingleput of convicting a boy named Dhanapalan in what is known as the "salaam case" and sentencing him to pay a fine of Rs. 5. The main ground for the revision was that Mr. Jackson having been the complainant, was not competent to try the case without the special sanction of the District Magistrate. It was urged for the application that there could have been no insult intended by the boy who was seven years old in not salaaming Mr. Jackson. His Lordship admitted the petition and directed the case to be posted for hearing along with the reference of the District Magistrate for quashing the conviction as illegal.

KARACHI ARTILLERY.

Weak Points in Present Arrangements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

KARACHI, MARCH 16.

On Thursday evening the Officer Commanding the Karachi Artillery Volunteers Major Sawyer, convened a meeting of the members of the Corps and drew their attention to all the weak points in the present arrangements under which the Corps is armed with field guns. On parade occasions horses are lent from R.F.A. in case of an outbreak of hostilities, Major Sawyer pointed out that the R. F. A. horses would not be available nor would any trained horses from another source. He, therefore, asked the members to consider whether it would not be advisable to transform the Corps into a mountain battery, the Military Department being prepared to give them eighty mules for the purpose. This corps was originally a Garrison Battery and worked big guns at the Manora Fort. Not long ago it was decided to arm the Karachi Artillery Volunteers with field guns. This was apparently to give place to the scheme now put forward by Major Sawyer and in which the men have readily acquiesced.

POLICE TORTURE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

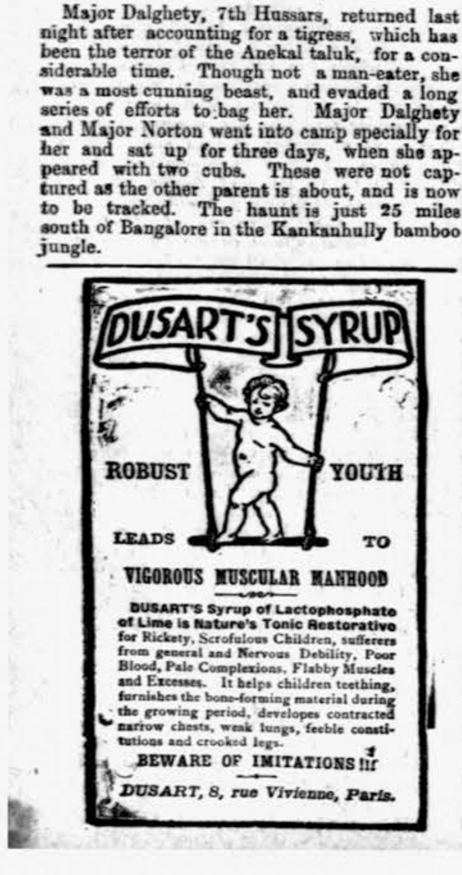
Yesterday evening the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. N. L. Bagchi, concluded the enquiry into the allegations made by one Nageswar against the police of the Hastings Thana to the effect that Sub-Inspector Heelis had tortured him with the object of extorting a confession from him regarding a house-breaking case. Mr. Bagchi, after examining several police witnesses, submitted the case to the Chief Magistrate.

FAMOUS TIGRESS BAGGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 16.

Major Dalghety, 7th Hussars, returned last night after accounting for a tigress, which has been the terror of the Anekal taluk, for a considerable time. Though not a man-eater, she was a most cunning beast, and evaded a long series of efforts to bag her. Major Dalghety and Major Norton went into camp specially for her and sat up for three days, when she appeared with two cubs. These were not captured as the other parent is about, and is now to be tracked. The haunt is just 25 miles south of Bangalore in the Kankanhully bamboo jungle.



DUSART'S Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime is Nature's Tonic Restorative for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses. It helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS !!!

DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Business at To-day's Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

At the next meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council to be held on the 18th instant the Hon'ble Mr. Clark will move that Clause 34 of the Life Assurance Companies Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, be omitted and the amended bill be passed.

Sir Reginald Craddock will present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the delegation of executive powers.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale will move that the Bill to make better provision for the extension of Elementary Education be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Mr. Syed Ali Imam, Sir Harcourt Butler, Mr. Mazharul Haque, Mr. Gokhale, Nawab Syed Muhammad, Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, Pundit Madan Mohan Molaviya, Mr. Gates, Sir James Meston, Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Lyon, Mr. Carr, Mr. Arthur and Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on Monday Mr. Bhurgi and Mr. Sinha will ask questions concerning the arrest of the Khan of Hoti Mardan and ask if any enquiry is to be made. Sir G. M. Chitnavis will ask what steps are to be taken in connection with wagon scarcity on railways. Mr. Malavya asks for the final order in regard to grievances of clerks in the office of the Deputy Accountant General. Mr. Shrafuddin will draw attention to the establishmont of a colony of Berias, a criminal tribe near the college at Aligarh.

THE DURBAR CHANGES.

Protest from the Assam Tea Association.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

A letter of the Assam branch of the Indian Tea Association to the Government of India on the administrative changes is published here, and strongly condemns the revocation of the partition, which it considers not as a conciliation but a regrettable surrender to agitation. The letter says: "It is clear that the changes will cost not less than twelve to fifteen millions besides running charges, which must be found at the expense of all the provincial settlements, if it does not add to taxation at a time, when there is a loud clamour for increased railway and irrigation expansion, education and sanitation. It may be assumed that the progress of Assam will be thereby indefinitely postponed.

It emphatically protests at the reversion of Assam to a from of government of an obsolete type, The letter in conclusion urges that in view of the sudden administrative changes, Assam is entitled to representation on the Supreme Council, and that the Government of India should provide large funds for light railways and roads while the provincial settlement should be adequate to the needs of the country.

THE DALAI LAMA.

Departure for Lhasa Delayed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KALIMPONG, MARCH 16.

The Dalai Lama's departure for Lhasa seems indefinitely delayed and a feeling of despondency among his party is noticeable. Three officers of his chair party returned to Tibet to-day. It is reported that a body of 500 Khamba warriors, whose General is here with the Lama, asked permission to come down here in order to escort the Lama back to Lhasa. They were, however, ordered to stand fast for a time and to be very careful not to embroil themselves in any fresh trouble with the Chinese. The latter have received a large sum of money lately, stated to be 100 mule loads of silver.

It is alleged that this is the money which should have arrived for them months ago, but was delayed in transit owing to the outbreak of the revolution in China. They cannot repay the Tibtans the lakh of rupees they borrowed in order to pay the expenses of their return journey to China.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 16.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires that the *Daily Telegraph* states that a Pekin mission is going to Lhassa to seek the Dalai Lama's co-operation in dealing with Mongolia.

PUNJAB CANAL COLONIES.

Marked Improvement in Prosperity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 16.

In reviewing the latest report on the Punjab Canal Colonies the Lieutenant-Governor dwells with satisfaction on the marked improvement on irrigation and the prosperity of the colonists. The Lyallpur colonists have hastened to acquire proprietory rights in their holdings on the very favourable terms offered by the Government and besides spending twenty lakhs in land purchase, they have remitted twenty-two lakhs by money order alone to the other districts. This, says the resolution, is a startling testimony not only to their prosperity but also to the effect of the colonies on the agricultural and economic condition of the entire province. In these tracts, as in the times of Solomon, silver is of no account and ordinary headmen present Nazars of several sovereigns, and absorption of gold is so large as to cause apprehension in some quarters.

With regard to the agitation against the law of primogeniture prevalent in certain coloniss, the Lieutenant Governor observes that nothing should encourage the idea that the agitation will lead to the abrogation of primogeniture, the continuance of horsebreeding depends upon the maintenance of large holdings which is possible only under primogeniture, and Sir Louis Dane thinks that the colonists must learn to appreciate the stability of a contract whose fulfilment was the main condition of their getting land at all.

LUDHIANA OUTRAGE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAR. 16.

The hearing of the Ludhiana outrage case in which nine Mahomedan policemen were charged with committing outrage on a Hindu girl has just closed in the court of Mr. H. A. Rose, Sessions Judge of Ludhiana before a jury. The accused were found guilty by a majority of four to nine. Judgment will be delivered on the 20th instant.

The first batch of Australian naval ratings left England for Melborne on Feb. 29.

BOMBAY LEGISLATURE.

Conditions of Pilgrim Traffic.

APPEAL TO MUSSALMANS.

THE Bombay Legislative Council re-assembled on Saturday, the Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb, presiding. The Council took up the consideration of a resolution moved by the Hon'ble Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed regarding the Haj Committee. The resolution ran: "That the Governor-in-Council may be pleased to bring the pilgrim traffic under strict Government control, to abolish the Haj Committee as at present constituted and to place the existing agencies for the protection of pilgrims on a higher and more independent basis."

The Hon'ble Moulvie Raffiuddin Ahmed in support of his resolution said the grievance from which the pilgrims suffered was a really serious one. He recounted the efforts he had made from time to time to draw the attention of the Secretary of State for India and the Governments of India and Bombay to the Hajis' grievances. The Government of Lord Dufferin received complaints regarding the distress of the Hajis in Bombay and they were so impressed with them that they resolved to appoint a Protector of Pilgrims; and in 1887 the Government of Bombay brought before the Council a Bill for the protection of pilgrims in Bombay and Karachi, by which they were empowered to appoint two Protectors. Unfortunately however there was then no law to prevent overcrowding in the ships, in which the pilgrims travelled and the report of the Health Officer showed that 25 per cent of the pilgrims died in ships. He thereupon drew the attention of the Secretary of State to this matter during his visit to England in 1894 and the present Pilgrims Act was passed the next year, giving medical relief to pilgrims and stopping overcrowding. The question that remained to be attended to after that, was that of the accommodation of pilgrims in Bombay. He thereupon drew the attention of H. E. Sir George Clarke to this matter and his Excellency kindly took up the matter, with the result that the great Musafarkhana came to be built. There was however another difficulty, namely that of passages, to which he wished to draw the Councils attention. The owners of pilgrim ships advertised cheap passages, but when the pilgrims came to Bombay they found the rates suddenly increased. As most of them could not buy passages at the increased rates, they remained in Bombay in a helpless condition. They went to the Commissioner of Police, who was very kind to them but said he was powerless to interfere in the matter. He (the speaker) asked Government to do something in the matter. At present practically one shipping company had the monopoly of the pilgrim traffic. The first part of the resolution asked Government to bring the traffic under strict Government control. He drew the Council's attention to the exhorbitant rate of commision charged by the licensed brokers. At the lowest computation each of the fifteen brokers received Rs. 5,000 as commission in two months and-a-half while the salary of the Protector of Pilgrims, was only Rs. 150 per month. Instead of allowing this state of affairs, the Government could very well have permanent servants of their own on fixed salaries. The resolution also proposed to abolish the Haj Committee as at present constituted. He submitted that body as at present constituted could not perform its functions properly. The Commissioner of Police who was President of the Haj Committee was a good man, but he was extremely busy and he (the speaker) thought it was rather awkward for a Government official to preside over a body like that. He was extremely thankful to the Government for appointing this Committee, but he asked them to define the fuctions of that body, to give them some powers and not to have a merely advisory body. A few years ago a pilgrim went to the Government to give Rs. 2 lakhs for safe custody. He died during the journey and the money was doubtless returned to his heirs. He cited this instance to show the responsibility and magnitude of the work of the Protector of Pilgrims. The Committee was doing excellent work, but its constitution must keep pace with the progress of time and the changed conditions.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola could not support the motion for the abolition of the Haj Committee, for he was a strong advocate of committees of this character on which representatives of the people and Government officials could co-operate together for the public good. He was glad that notwithstanding the wording of the resolution what the hon'ble mover wished was not the abolition of the Committee but its reconstitution on a better plan. There was however the great difficulty about the reconstitution. He was doubtful if the Committee could be appointed on the basis of election, and he was therefore in favour of the present arrangement and the constitution of the Committee should be left to Government. The second part of the resolution required careful consideration at the hands of Government. There was no doubt that the public had not been taken into confidence regarding the work done by the Committee. Much good would result if Government laid down that periodical meetings should be held, especially during the pilgrim traffic season, and that a report of the proceedings of the Committee should be supplied to Government and the Press so that the Mahomedan Community might be kept in touch with the Committee's work. He also drew Government's attention to the hardships the Hajis had to undergo regarding the removal of their luggage.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim agreed with the Hon'ble mover that the pilgrims were misled and that they suffered great hardship on account of the advertisements in newspapers where in cheap rates of passages were advertised but which the Hajis on their arrival in Bombay found doubled or trebled and in consequence found themselves stranded in this city. If, therefore, the Hon'ble mover meant that Government should control shipping rates, he would support him. But he (the speaker) did not think that, under the principle of free trade, Government could so do it. He disagreed with the Hon'ble Molvie when he said that the Haj Committee was only an ornamental, advisory body, composed of rich men who supplied funds when wanted. They were not justified in criticizing it, in the absence of any information as to the work done by it. He thought it was the duty of Mahomedan leaders to create an organisation of their own on the lines of the Husseini fund of the Boheas and then approach the Government, who he was sure would help them in the matter. If his suggestion were carried out, he thought it would not only put an end to the hardship of the pilgrims but would also be a credit to the Mahomedans of Bombay.

The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerboy was sorry he could not support the resolution. The Haj Committee had done their duty.

The Hon'ble Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed agreed that the Haj Committee had done its duty. He only found fault with its constitution and had only proposed the abolition of that body as at present constituted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal questioned the accuracy of the statement that the sufferings of the Hajis were increasing every year. The Pilgrims Department under the able direction of Mr. Edwardes had done more for them than had ever been done before. An excellent set of the buildings had been provided for the homeless, who formerly lay in the streets, free passages to Jeddah had been provided by the aid of the charitable, and the Pilgrims Department had fought the steamship companies on the pilgrims' behalf, in one instance forcing a steamship company to disgorge Rs. 6,000, compensation for delay in sailing. Everything possible had been done to protect the pilgrims against their own ignorance and the rapacity of their co-religionists. It was difficult to see what more a Government Department could do. The crux of the matter was the lack of steamships during the rush and the fluctuation in passage rates. These difficulties Government could not remove unless it took over the transport of pilgrims itself. It was obvious that they could not pass any law compelling the shipowners to accept any rate which they might fix. Arrangements must be left to private enterprise and it was a matter to which the large Mahomedan community in the city should set its shoulders instead of trying to put the whole burden on Government. The opening of the pilgrim traffic next year from Karachi would probably bring greater relief to Bombay and if Mr. Raffiuddin Ahmed and his friends would put their hearts into the work they could do a great deal more than was being done now.

The Hon'ble Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed thereupon withdrew the resolution.

SUGGESTED PROHIBITION.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Karandikar moved a resolution that the Governor-in-Council might be pleased to try prohibition of the sale of liquor in a selected area. Mr. Karandikar said the resolution which he hoped fully placed before the Council for its acceptance was the result of the firm conviction forced on his mind that the best intentions of the Abkari policy pursued by Government had been mystified by the results. As early as 1844 the Government declared it would very willingly relinquish all revenue from this source if it could thereby abate the increasing vice of drunkenness, but that this being impracticable its next object was to check the vice by enhancing the price of intoxicating liquors. He could only say that whatever its faults, Puritanism had proved to the world the capacity of Great Britain for self sacrifice when occasion demanded it, and he thought such an occasion and time had come for India in respect of the prevention of intoxicating drugs. It was a pity they had not got Acts like the English "Habitual Drunkards and Inebriates Act." He was grieved to find that in the Provincial contract the whole of the excise revenue was given over to the Bombay Government by the Government of India, 'pro tanto' freed from the odium of contributing the tax while the Local Government to make both ends meet must take steps to recover the dues. He had personally witnessed poor labourers in the town and district of Satara hiding their shameful drunkenness by burying unconsciously their faces and grovelling in the dust, when their more sober companions grew too weak to help these tottering human figures. Surely some remedy must be tried. There was local option but its sphere was too narrow for the evil. Other nations were boldly dealing with the evil. There was one great danger lying in the way of prohibition and that was illicit smuggling. That was an evil but they could easily find localities where chances of smuggling were very few. There would be a number of objections urged against this but he could meet them all except that of finances. He appealed to Government to try the experiment in some localities in the beginning and to prohibit the sale of liquor in selected areas at least.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Curtis said he did not consider that a restrictive law so drastic in its nature as this would be practicable. Yesterday Mr. Belve had expressed his horror that an Abkari Inspector should be given the power to arrest a man and haul him off to jail. Now Mr. Karandikar brought forward a proposal which would necessitate ten Abkari men where now there was one, and these would be able to arrest a man, and haul him off to jail not for having in his possession any unlawful article, but for merely having in his possession fully excised liquor, and perfectly licit opium. Judging from the prohibition Acts which had been passed in other countries a prohibition bill for Bombay would contain such clauses as the following. According to the first "the Governor-in-Council is empowered to prohibit the sale of liquor" in any area where he considered it desirable. The next clause would provide that "In each such area the Governor-in-Council is empowered to appoint a Commissioner who is believed not to be addicted to the consumption of alcoholic liquor (laughter); also a committee of three gentlemen, also believed not to be addicted to the consumption of alcohol. "In this district," the next clause would go on, there shall be dispensaries for the supply of liquor for those requiring it on medical certificate; there shall be a dispensary in each taluka. These dispensaries shall be opened for the supply of liquor for medical purposes and such as require are required to put their application before the officers in the following form. "I certify that I require the case of liquor for such and such a purpose. I attach medical certificate I certify that I am not an habitual drinker of alcohol and that I am an habitual speaker of the truth.'" (Laughter) And if, added Mr. Curtis, the applicant were not known to the Assistant Surgeon, he would have to bring a certificate from two householders that "he was not an habitual drinker of alcohol and was an habitual speaker of the truth." The speaker could quite imagine that in India they would first of all require his thumb print. Further should the applicant get drunk as the result of the liquor he consumed, he would be able to sue the supplier for any damages which he or the members of his family might suffer, either in fact or in prospect. That was the law in Maine, Iowa, Kansas and other states. It was found there to be extremely oppressive, there was much illicit drinking and many shops sold what were known as "conundrums," which were temperance drinks which received a lacing of alcohol if there was no Abkari officer in the neighbourhood. Prohibition had proved quite impracticable and in most of the States of America where it had been attempted it had been given up. In India they had to consider the grave additional danger that if liquor were prohibited the people would substitute noxious drugs the effects of which were worse than those of alcohol.

The Hon'ble Sardar Rao Bahadur Chunilal Motilal characterised the resolution as an impracticable one. The consumption of liquor would naturally decrease with the growth of education.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh admitted Government has been doing their best to reduce the consumption of liquor in the Presidency and that the tax imposed was not for purposes of revenue. But if they continued to think it was impossible to prohibit the sale of liquor owing to the danger of illicit traffic then he was sure the would never be able to get good results. He did not know why Government officials should not help the people when they decided to prohibit the use of liquor among their castemen and why shops should not be removed from the localities in which these people lived.

Col. Jackson remarked that in Algeria there were two tribes, who abstained from alcohol but produced intoxication by an oscillatory movement of the head. They were a fierce and vindictive people. What would be the good of his honourable friend abolishing liquor in the district if the whole place would be wagging their heads the next morning? (Laughter).

The Hon'ble Mr. Karandikar in reply admitted the administrative difficulties in the matter. But he relied upon the sound common sense of his country to realise the danger that lay in drink.

Sir Richard Lamb said it was true that in many parts of the Dekkan and in the Southern Maratha Country the people were very abstemious. But it was quite a mistake to suppose that throughout the Presidency support from the people might be expected for temperance measures. He was sure that if a plebiscite could be taken in the districts of Nasik, the two Khandesh's, Thana and Surat which after Bombay itself were responsible for the greatest consumption, the people would plump for a liquor shop in every village. It was quite a mistake to suppose that the great majority of the people were forbidden by their religion to touch liquor. Amongst many of them in these districts it was part of their religion to drink, and at their marriages the bride and bridegroom were given drink as a part of the ceremony.

The motion was lost.

HAJ QUESTION AGAIN.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved the following resolution: "That with a view to secure greater facilities to the pilgrims and to ensure reasonable rates of passage money from Bombay to the Hedjaz, Government be requested to represent to the Government of India the desirability of throwing open for the embarkation of pilgrims the ports of Calcutta, Chittagong and Madras.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said: a provision has lately been made for throwing open the port of Karachi, but it was necessary that other ports should also be thrown open. Owing to the absence of this facility pilgrims had been obliged to come to Bombay from different and distant parts of the country and the consequent rush on Bombay sent up the rates of passage abnormally. And in some cases even people willing to pay the higher rates could not get accommodation and had to return to their native place.

The Honble Mr. Chaubal said that the opening of these three ports in Eastern India to pilgrim traffic was very desirable from the point of view of the Bombay Government as it would save them a great deal of trouble. However they were not in the possession of the reasons which influenced the Government of India to keep these ports closed. The resolution was one which might therefore have been more appropriately moved in the Imperial Council. Government were however willing to inquire of the Government of India whether there were any reasons for continuing the embarge on these ports.

The resolution accordingly, having been modified so as to request the Government of Bombay to make this inquiry, was carried.

The Council then adjourned until further notice.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

THE following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail:—

The Suffragettes.

London, March 3.

On Friday afternoon a large body of suffragettes caused a sensation by smashing numerous windows in London.

Mrs. Pankhurst, who was one of the leaders of the raid, smashed the windows in the Prime Minister's Office, and then, wrenching herself free from a constable who had arrested her, she broke the windows of the Home Office.

Meanwhile, other women smashed the Colonial Office windows, and various parties made rapid descents upon private premises and large stores at different points. They wantonly wrecked numerous windows, including those in the buildings belonging to Stewart, Dawson and Co., the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Kodak Company, the Civil Service Stores, Duveen Bros., Liberty and Co., all the leading drapers and furniture warehousemen in Oxford-street and the post offices in Regent-street and Charing Cross.

The women arrived in fashionable vehicles and entering a row of shops in Bond-street ostensibly to make purchases they suddenly smashed the windows. Carpenters were employed throughout Friday night barricading the broken shop fronts.

The damage caused by the women has been estimated at £4,000.

One hundred and twenty-one of the rioters, including Mrs. Pankhurst, were arrested.

Miss Christable Pankhurst, who was one of the window-smashers, stated when she was arrested that as the miners were getting legislation because they had made themselves a nuisance the women had been incited to act similarly.

Chinese Riots.

Pekin, March 2.

The looting and burning of houses and banks in the city by mutinous soldiers continue, and up to the present losses approximating £3,000,000 have been caused. Ten of the looters were executed yesterday.

The plunderers deposited tons of valuable loot in the Foreign Office compound and conveyed it southwards from there on two railway trains that they had commandeered.

The fires started by the mutinous soldiers caused great destruction. The historic gate facing the entrance to the Forbidden City has vanished, and the Great Market in the vicinity has been consumed, while rows of shops have been reduced to ruins.

The disorder has spread to beyond the city, and firing has been heard to the southwards. There is general disaffection among the troops. The mutinous soldiers, in looting the shops, acted under the orders of their officers.

Robbery and incendiarism are rife in the southern and western sections of the city. Four fires are raging and the peole are fleeing.

The mutiny was due to unwarranted rumours that the pay of the soldiers was about to be reduced. The fact that the outbreak was organised by Yuan Shih Kai's soldiers has shaken confidence in the President's authority.

Yuan Shih Kai has expressed gratification that the mutineers have refrained from attacking foreigners.

American Presidency.

New York, March 2.

Speaking at Tacoma, in Washington State, yesterday, Mr. William Jennings Bryan attacked Mr. Roosevelt and criticised his decision to endeavour to secure a third term of office as President. Mr. Bryan recommended Senator Lafollette for the Presidency, and commended President Taft for the great reforms he had managed to effect during his term of office. Mr. Lafollette was, he said, a Progressive before Mr. Roosevelt knew how to spell the word.

Robbers Robbed.

New York, March 2.

A man named Arband, who has been arrested on a charge of having been concerned in the robbery of £5,000 from a taxi cab in New York, declares that he robbed the men who stole the money. He says he entered a saloon where the loot was being divided, and bluffed the robbers into giving him £2,000. As he was leaving the saloon two other men bailed him up, and he was obliged to part with some of the booty. He fled to Havana, where a woman relieved him of the balance of his ill-gotten gains. After that he confessed to the police and implicated the whole of the gang of robbers.

Mexican Revolt.

Washington, March 3.

President Taft has issued a proclamation warning Americans against entering Mexico in consequence of the disturbed state of that country. The American Ambassador at Mexico City has been instructed to warn all Americans there to withdraw across the frontier. The proclamation is regarded as indicating that the situation in Mexico is much graver than it appears to be on the surface.

Home Rule.

London, March 2.

Mr. Winston Churchill (First Lord of the Admiralty) presided at a meeting of the Eighty Club yesterday, and in introducing Mr. John Redmond, Leader of the Irish Party in the House of Commons, he urged the maintenance of a strong navy and reconciliation with Ireland.

Mr. Redmond, in the course of an address, said that Ireland was now peaceful because her people were hopeful of getting Home Rule, but if the latter were rejected the country would speedily be thrown into a welter of coercion.

The Test Matches.

London, March 2.

The "Standerd" says the Australian had the worst of the luck in the final test match, but that the element of luck can be disregarded in connection with the whole tour.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that the Australians put up a creditable struggle, though the Sydney ground recovers quickly. Probably the dispute with the authorities handicapped the Australians.

The "Sporting Life" remarks that the English team, although dogged by misfortune, did better than any previous team.

Sydney, March 3.

When asked to what he attributed the success of his team, Mr. Douglas replied, "To good fellowship and good cricket. We pulled together from the beginning to the end," he continued. "Not an angry word was spoken. Every man did his best and allowed nothing neither on nor off the field to interfere with that best. Personally I never wish to be associated with a more loyal set of comrades, loyal both to their captain and to their country. Regarding the play in tests," he continued, "it was out bowling which gave us the winning advantage—the bowling of Barnes and Foster, of course. Our batting on the whole did not come up to expectations, i.e., to home expectations, and our fielding was much better than the home critics anticipated it would be." Douglas said the grounds were magnificent. Sydney and Melbourne were the two finest grounds he had ever seen. He found the crowds very impartial, and the 'bobites' were splendid fellows. They were disappointed with the Australians' batting, which was not nearly so good as it had been. The Englishmen were greatly helped in the tests by the Australian order of going in. Talking of players, he said, "Some of the best batting was outside the tests, and none better than Jennings. The bowling was not so promising. Hordern was the best length bowler encountered, which may seem strange seeing that he belongs to the type of bowling which usually finds it most difficult to keep a length. He is easily the best 'googlie' bowler of the day. I never expect to see better. Cotter struck me as not merely as good as before, and the medium paced bowling—well it was not deadly. The catching in the tests, and the fielding generally was far below Australia's customary standard. The umpiring was extraordinarily good from start to finish. I would not say it was free from a mistake, but to err is human, and umpires are only human."

What are the prospects of the Australian team just chosen to go to England?

"Jolly good; you just wait and see. Regarding our tour, I must not forget to say that socially it has been a great success."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

ITALY AND TURKEY.

Bombardment of Beirut.

INTERVENTION DENIED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MARCH 2.

Italy's zeal in the destruction of Turkish vessels of war has led to an unfortunate incident at Beirut in Syria, a number of people having been killed and various buildings damaged by a fusillade directed against two Turkish warships in the harbour. The number of persons killed is variously given at thirty and sixty. The Italian admiral denies that the town was bombarded, but it appears to be incontestable that a number of shells fell into the town and that people on the quay were killed. Turkey's counter-move, is the expulsion of all Italians in Syria, ecclesiastics excepted, within fifteen days.

Admiral Faravelli, commanding the Italian squadron in which are the cruisers Garibaldi and Ferruccio, sends the following description of the operations at Beirut:—

"At dawn I surprised the Turkish gunboat (Awni-Illah?) and a torpedo-boat of the Antalia class in the port of Beirut. The ships were called upon to surrender, and they were given until nine o'clock to comply. This decision was communicated to the Governor and to the Consular authorities by a Turkish officer who came on board. "At nine o'clock the ships were again summoned by signal to surrender, and no reply having been received our guns opened fire against the Turkish gunboats, which replied vigorously. At 9-20 the gunboat was silenced, fire having broken out on board her. Having ceased fire the Garibaldi went into the port and engaged the torpedo-boat. The latter was severely damaged, and her destruction was completed by a torpedo. An absolute denial should be given to the report that the town of Beirut was bombarded. The squadron left at once."

TURKISH OFFICIAL VERSION.

According to an official telegram, the Italian warships asked for the surrender of the Turkish vessels, and opened fire before a reply could be received. Neither of the vessels was under steam. The Italians also fired upon the Government Konak. Later details state that the Italian warships have left for an unknown destination. In the panic many of the inhabitants hurriedly armed themselves, forcing the Government armoury, and disturbances occurred, some thirty people being killed, including two persons supposed to be Russian subjects, and about 100 wounded. Several shells are said to have fallen in the town, and the offices of the Ottoman Bank were partly damaged. The casualties reported were caused by the Italian fire. They include members of the crews of the Turkish war vessels and a number of people who had assembled on the quay. It is not known yet whether any foreign subjects are among the dead and injured. The vali reports that the Consuls have expressed their thanks for the measures taken for the protection of the foreign establishments. The foreign educational institutions were not touched. The proclamation of martial law was decided upon with a view to enabling the authorities to disarm unauthorised persons who yesterday rushed the Government armoury. The Porte has addressed a circular to the Powers protesting against the bombardment as being contrary to established laws.—

FRENCH DISAPPROBATION.

Although it was felt to be certain that the resolution of the Italian Parliament to proclaim the annexation of Tripoli would be quickly followed by some new development in the tactics adopted by Italy towards her adversary, there was some surprise here when it was found that Italy had chosen Beirut as the scene of her new initiative. Beirut, relatively speaking, is considered as in the French sphere of influence in the Levant. Consequently there are few in France to approve of Italy's action. The general opinion in the diplomatic world here is that Italy has once again acted without considering the diplomatic complication that may or might ensue. There is optimism, however, as to the consequences, but it is strongly felt that Italy should not be encouraged in acting outside the accepted sphere of combat without either warning or consulting other Powers that are more or less directly interested. It is understood that it is in consequence of this point of view that orders were sent for a French cruiser to proceed immediately to Beirut and the Amiral Charner has now left Suda Bay (Crete) for Beirut.

INTERVENTION RUMOUR DENIED.

Through a mistaken interpretation of an announcement made by one of the Paris morning newspapers it was rumoured that the French Government had the intention of intervening at Constantinople with the purpose of arranging for the conclusion of peace between Turkey and Italy. The idea that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs contemplates taking such an important initiative is erroneous, and has been contradicted by an official communique this afternoon. This communique states that the French Government is ready to associate France with any collective action of the Powers with a view to the conclusion of peace, but that its action would be employed as much at one capital as at the other. The idea that France intended to make some attempt to persuade Turkey to acknowledge the partial conquest of Tripoli as a right to annexation could not be accepted by any one having even a superficial acquaintance with the French position in Northern Africa and in the Moslem world generally. Such action would be all the more improbable and, one might say impolitic, after the incident at Beirut, where France considers that Italy trespassed if ever so slightly on the French sphere of influence. This view concerning the Beirut incident is not only that of the general public, but also that of the official world, as is shown by the instructions sent by M. Poincare to M. Barrere, the French Ambassador in Rome, to-day, to discuss the matter with the Marquis di San Giuliano, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to ask for some information as to the possible consequences of the latest development of the war. To make even the slightest show of an attempt to persuade Turkey to accept the Italian annexation of Tripoli would be inadvisable at present. Not only would it be impolitic for France to risk hurting the feelings of Turkey, but to persuade the Turks to give way to Italy would undoubtedly affect the position of France in Tunisia, and especially at Tunis itself. Feeling in Tunis runs high at the present moment. The French population has an intense dislike for the aggressive attitude of the large Italian section of the population, but the native element is even more hostile. An Italian workman was killed two days ago in the course of some street fighting with the natives, and this led to a demonstration yesterday, in which a host of Italian workmen paraded the town shouting "Justice! Justice!" The governor of Tunis has taken great precautions to see that this powder-mine of antipathy shall not explode. Another consequence of the Beirut incident is a renewal of attacks on Signor Tittoni, the Italian Ambassador to France.

NAVY SCARE IN GERMANY.

Evidence of the anxiety felt by Chauvinists in Berlin as to the naval policy of the Government is seen in the warm welcome given by such newspapers as "Der Tag" and "Die Post" to a pamphlet just published called "England's World Power and the German Luxury-Fleet." The author, who writes under the name "Lookout," explains his point of view in words certainly wrongly attributed to the present Czar of Russia:—"I like England and the English very much, but distrust their policy." The interchange of visits between the mayors, editors, clergymen, workmen, and scientists of the two countries is not worth a red cent, says the author. The best means to come to an understanding would be a great combine of all German societies and unions, with the Navy League in the forefront. He admits the paradox, but claims it has sense. England must understand, he says, that there are no more "Little Germans," just as "Little Englanders" are no longer heard of in England. All parties in the Reichstag would vote for an increase in the fleet except the Socialists. England is to be the first sea Power, but not an oppressor. "Die Post" implores every reader to get the pamphlet, but apparently not many have responded, as the paper—the anti-English articles of which are so often quoted in the English Press—publishes an advertisement offering free copies during the next six months post free to all who desire them. In contrast comes the statement in the widely circulated "Vossische Zeitung" this morning, that whether the Anglo-German negotiations affect the fleet or not is the secret of the diplomatists concerned, and that the German people calmly await the result.

QUEEN BERENGARIA'S HOUSE.

There is much amusement in Paris at the adroit way in which the Municipal council of Le Mans has persuaded the State to purchase one of the most interesting archæological curiosities of the town—the house of the Queen Berengere. This house, which is a picturesque example of mediæval architecture as well as an historical curiosity, was announced as being for sale some time ago. Its owner, M. Singer, asked a handsome price, but one which, under the circumstances, seemed quite justifiable, as the house would lend itself to organisation as a miniature museum on the lines of the Shakespeare house at Stratford or Victor Hugo's house in Paris, or, for want of a better fate, the facade of the house would have been worth a considerable sum for reconstruction as part of an American millionaire's villa. The rumour ran, however, that America, for once had been outbid by an Austrian, and a week ago several archæological societies were alarmed by the statement that the house was to be taken down stone by stone, and was to be transferred and reconstructed at Vienna. A campaign was at once organised. M. Dujardin-Beaumetz, the Under-Secretary for Fine Arts, was appealed to, one or two anonymous and lavish donations were made, and the owner was paid in French money for a State purchase. It is now known, however, that the £2,000 which was paid on behalf of the States represented the only bona-fide bid that the former owner received. The whole affair was a Machiavellian conspiracy, in which the municipal council of Le Mans and the owner of the house both played their part with considerable ability. The municipal council was given the option of purchase, but was averse from paying the money demanded. It was decided, however, that if the State could not be persuaded to buy the house, it should be secured, nevertheless, by the municipality. The success of the plot quite surpassed the expectations of the municipal council, and it is on this account that the secret has now leaked out. The Queen from whom the "Maison de la Reine Berengere" gets its name was Queen Berengaria, who married Richard Cœur de Lion in Sicily on his way to the East.

NOTES FROM HOME.

(Continued from page 4.)

EARLY CLOSING FOR CLUBS.

A Bill has been presented to Parliament for "the Control and Supervision of Clubs," and I am told that it is at least likely to receive consideration. It is introduced by Mr. Samuel Roberts, and its most interesting provision is that club bars are to close on Saturday night at 10 o'clock in the country, and at midnight in town. On Sundays the hours for opening the bars are to be practically the same as in public-houses. Some enthusiasts who support the Bill propose to go even farther, and to compel all clubs, even in London, to close their doors daily half an hour after midnight. Mr. Roberts is, I note, a member of the Carlton and the Oxford and Cambridge Clubs. I wonder what the members of these stately institutions would say if they were warned when midnight struck that closing time was at hand. The Bill is alleged to be introduced to deal with drinking dens in the East End and Soho, but the argument is that because there are sham workmen's clubs in the slums, all clubs must suffer disabilities.

A very similar principle is already at work in some of the Australian States, and in practice it becomes ridiculous. I have seen it in operation. The smoking room of a great Australian Club may be filled with men at five minutes past eleven. Possibly half a dozen members who are living in the club may continue to order drinks until the small hours, if they so desire, but they may not invite any member who does not live in the club to join them, even in a non-alcoholic beverage. The Australian summer is tolerably sultry, and on a hot night the spectacle of a resident member ordering a long iced drink towards twelve, while a throng of other members watch him enviously and thirstily, is one of the most ludicrous things I have ever witnessed. While the enormous number of sham political clubs—chiefly Radical—now scattered throughout England, probably require legislative attention, I doubt whether this Bill, which implies constant and vexatious police inspection, will ever pass. When you in Bombay have finished your racecourse legislation you may perhaps turn your attention to the clubs also. Years ago any suggestion that an Indian club should close at midnight would almost have provoked another White Mutiny: but times have possibly changed.

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SPORTING NEWS

BOMBAY RACES.

Results of Twelfth Extra Meeting.

A LARGE crowd assembled at the racecourse at Mahalaxhmi on Saturday to witness the running off of the nine races on the card for the twelfth extra meeting and with big fields in the Arab events the afternoon's sport was interesting and exciting. The one distinct outsider of the day was Yvette, but no one grudged little Harrison his first outright win in India—especially as it was only the other day that he met with an accident. The totalisator paid the remunerative sums of Rs. 1,119 for the win and Rs. 230-8 for the place on his mount. The Jackal Club Plate came as a surprise to many who thought that Mr. Rommel's candidate could not lose. Mr. A. H. Wilson, however, came away at the bend on Silverbolt and won comfortably in the straight. During the afternoon, Kuhn rode two winners, while Mujeed, Ferguson, Brown, O'Neill, Templeman and Harrison were responsible for the remaining races, each scoring a win. Mr. Wilson was first past the post in the Jackal Club Plate.

The first two races of the day were Arab events and the respective favourites, in Berar and Lord Durham, justified their prices on the books. Then came the Musjid Plate in which Terror, Thaboor and Parliament all received public support. In the race Rozelmulook came up at the bend and was followed home by Mutrood, Parliament getting third place. The Spring Plate saw a hot favourite in Lady Erna win with ease from Bachelor's Knot. Regent and Crown Prince were heavily backed in the Consolation Plate, but Ghalyum soon took the lead and maintained it despite the efforts of Crown Prince, Prime Minister was third. The Jackal Club Plate saw Best Luck, an "odds on" favourite, with Silverbolt next in demand. The latter won with something in hand from Mr. Rommel's gelding ridden under the whip by Mr K. Gove. Baldwin and Yussuf Pasha were well supported in the Maiden Plate while Assud had a following. At the close of the betting, however, Electric shortened in price and proved to be the winner, Baldwin and Yussuf Pasha placing second and third. Lady Erna was once again at odds on in the Alexandra Park Plate while Wellfield also received strong patronage. Harrison however, won on the outsider Yvette from Danseuse and T. M. S. The last race of the day was productive of very open betting, Rangoon receiving most support. Mat-hat-baig won in convincing manner from Makeb and Dilkush.

The results were as follows:—

NEW ARAB MAIDEN PLATE.—(Div. I.) Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. Distance. —Six furlongs.

Mr. Beg's Berar 8st. 11lbs.........................Kuhn 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Bahiz 8st. 11lbs......Ferguson 2
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Different 8st. 9lbs......Fahood 3

ALSO RAN.—Imperial, Cherry Blossom, Morea, Indian Ruler, Lucky Slave, Beyrat, Samarmud, Golden Ducat, Haizoom, Cable, Redeemer, Aleppo, Takdei, and Highflyer.

BETTING.—6 to 4 against Berar, 5 to 2 against Bahiz, 4 to 1 against Beyrut, 6 to 1 and longer odds the others.

TOTALIZATOR.—Win, Rs. 28; Places, Rs. 15, Rs. 16-8, Rs. 43.

THE RACE.—Bahiz was first to show out and lead round the bend, but Berar came upon the outside in the straight and won, with Different third. Won by a neck, a length and a half between second and third. Time.—1 min. 24 1-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Cowasji Burjorji).

NEW ARAB MAIDEN PLATE.—(Div. II.) Winner Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200 Distance.—Six furlongs.

Mr. S. A. Wazed's Lord Durham 8st. 11lbs. Mujeed 1
Mr. Fahad bin Nasser's Authority 6st. 13lbs. O'Neill 2
Mr. Y. Swedany's Fathibeg 8st. 3lbs.........Brown 3

ALSO RAN.—Mukhliff, Shirsab, Trustee, Zaheir, Koweit, Adil, Nadam Pasha, Assistant, Abjur, Abdul Karim and Imperial Majesty.

BETTING.—6 to 4 against Lord Durham, 5 to 2 against Fathibeg, 7 to 2 against Trustee, 4 to 1 against Zuheir, 8 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

TOTALIZATOR.—Win, Rs. 28-8; Places Rs. 15-8, Rs. 35, Rs. 16.

THE RACE.—Zuheir lead out from with Lord Durham, Authority and Abdul Karim. Round the bend the favourite led and came home easily followed by Authority and Fathibeg. Won by three lengths, two lengths between second and third. Time—1min 24secs.

(Winner trained by Mahomed Khailan).

THE MUSJID PLATE—Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200 ;—Distance about a mile and a quarter.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Rozelmulook 8st......Ferguson 1
Mr. Heath's Mutrood 7st.........................Mujeed 2
Mr. G. K's Parliament 8st.......................Kuhn 3

ALSO RAN:—Well Done, Terror and Thaboor.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Terror, 3 to 1 against Rozelmulook, Tharboor and 3 to 1 against Parliament, 7 to 1 against Well Done, 8 to 1 against Mutrood.

TOTALIZATOR:—Win Rs. 42; Places, Rs. 22, Rs. 62-8.

THE RACE:—Rozelmulook led from Parliament, and Mutrood came up at five furlongs followed by Well Done. At the turn Rozelmulook stayed on and won easily, Mutrood beating Parliament for second place. Won by three lengths; two lengths. Time:—2 mins. 23 secs.

(Winner trained by owner)

THE SPRING PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 200. Distance:—About a mile and one furlong.

Mr. F. M. Garda's Lady Erna 7st. 9lbs.......Brown 1
Mr. J. Crawford's Bachelor's Knot 7st. 12lbs. Hoyt 2
Mr. G. K's. Devereux 6st. 12lbs.............O'Neill 3

ALSO RAN:—Goldseeker, Aqueduct, Lady Spring and Gallileo.

BETTING:—5 to 4 on Lady Erna, 4 to 1 against Bachelor's Knot, Lady Spring, Goldseeker and Gallileo, 6 to 1 against Devereux and Aqueduct.

TOTALISATOR:—Win, Rs. 17-8; Places, Rs. 15 Rs. 23-8.

THE RACE:—Bachelor's Knot took the lead, then Lady Erna and Aqueduct came up with Devereux next. In the straight Lady Erna won easily from Bachelor's Knot and Devereux. Won by three lengths, the same distance between second and third. Time—1 min. 58 2-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji.)

CONSOLATION PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. Distance.—About one mile.

Mr. Y. bin Essa's Ghalyum 7st. 6lbs ....O'Neill 1
Nawab Moinudin's Crown Prince 7st....McGlone 2
Mr. Gold's Prime Minister 8st. 5lbs......Robinson 3

ALSO RAN:—Regent, Harry Johnson, Lama, Soomsam, Hyder Beg, Mysore, Guinea Merchant and Young Japan.

BETTING:—Even money Regent 5 to 2 against Crown Prince, 4 to 1 against Ghalyum, 6 to 1 against Prime Minister and Soomsam, longer odds the rest.

TOTALIZATOR:—Win, Rs. 72; Places, Rs. 19-8, Rs. 16-8, Rs. 43.

THE RACE:—Hyder Beg started off but soon Ghalyum led and maintained first place all the way. Crown Prince came up at the bend late, but was decisively beaten Prime Minister got third place. Won by a length, a head between second and third. Time.—1 min. 53 4-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Faraz-bin Sanad.)

JACKAL CLUB PLATE:—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. Distance—About one mile.

Mr. C. G. Stileman's Silverbolt 13st. 2lbs. Mr. Wilson 1
Mr. Rommell's Best Luck 13st. 7lbs. ....Mr. R. Gove 2
Mr. Hengh S. Symons' Tragedian 11st. 8lbs. Mr. T. Gove 3

ALSO RAN:—Better Luck, Avocet.

BETTING:—Even Money Best Luck 2 to 1 against Silver Bolt, 3 to 1 against Tragedian, any odds the others.

TOTALISATOR:—Win Rs. 23-8, Places, Rs. 12, Rs. 12.

THE RACE:—Avocet led out; then the race was between Silverbolt and Better Luck. At the bend Silver Bolt was in front and won comfortably from Best Luck. Won by a length and a half, six lengths between second and third. Time.—1min. 52 3-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

OLD MAIDEN PLATE (Division 1). Winner, Rs. 500; Second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100, Distance.—Six furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's Electric, 8st. 10lbs...Templeman 1
Mr. Jassim Essa's Baldwin, 8st. 1lb..........Brown 2
Mr. Gold's Yussuf Pasha, 7st. 7lbs............Kuhn 3

ALSO RAN:—St. Anthony, Aasud (late Far East), Ya Nasib, Fairplay, Mulki, and Little Laffy.

BETTING:—5 to 4 against Baldwin, 2 to 1 against Electric. 5 to 2 against Yussuff Pasha, 3 to 1 against Aasud, fives and longer odds the rest.

TOTALISATOR:—Win, Rs. 50; Places, Rs. 14-8; Rs. 13-8.

THE RACE:—Mulki led from Yussuf Pasha. Then Electric came up followed by Baldwin and Yussuf Pasha in the order mentioned. Won by six lengths, five lengths, between second and third. Time.—1 min. 21 3-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

ALEXANDRA PARK PLATE.—Winner. Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; Third, Rs. 200. Distance—Six furlongs.

Mr. Furdonji's Yvette, 6st.......................Harrison 1
Mr. G. K.'s Danseuse, 6st. 9lbs...............O'Neill 2
Nawab Moinudin Khan's T. M. S. 7st. 6lbs..Khan 3

ALSO RAN.—Wellfield, Metal Boy, Picnic, Lady Erna, Bright Metal, Ruby Tin.

BETTING:—6 to 4 on Lady Erna, 7 to 2 against Wellfield, 4 to 1 against Picnic, Danseuse and T. M. S., 7 to 1 against Metal Boy, 8 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

TOTALISATOR:—Win Rs. 1,119; Places, Rs. 230-8; Rs. 23-8; Rs. 40-8.

THE RACE:—Ruby Tin led from Wellfield but near the bend Yvette came up followed by Danseuse and T. M. S. and won easily. Won by a length and a half, the same distance between second and third. Time.—1min. 15 2-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Mahomed Jamal.)

OLD MAIDEN PLATE (Division II)—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; Third, Rs. 100.—Distance, six furlongs.

Mr. Gold's Mat-hat-Baig, 7st. 13lbs.........Kuhn 1
Mr. Z. bin Mahomed's Makeb, 8st 8lbs.Templeman 2
Mr, East word's Dilkush, 8st. 13lbs.............Poole 3

ALSO RAN:—Gowahajmer, Red Monk, Rangoon, Fascination, General Botha, Six Fifty, Dushant, Dollar, Zomat, Arnica, Golden Day, Chaman and Papa.

BETTING:—3 to 1 against Rangoon and Red Monk, 4 to 1 Mat-hat-baig, 5 to 1 Chaman, 6 to 1 Makeb, longer odds the rest.

TOTALISATOR.—Won, Rs. 57; Places, Rs. 19-8; Rs. 55, and Rs. 64.

THE RACE:—Six Fifty was first away followed by Golden Day, then Chaman and Mat-hat-baig came up near the bend and the latter won easily followed by Makeb and Dilkush. Won by one and a half lengths, a length. Time.—1min. 15 2-5 secs.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

Races for Tindals and Native Crews.

Friday was chiefly taken up with races for the tindals and native crews of the various yachts and the bunder boats and tonies which ply for hire at the Apollo Bunder.

The events were very keenly contested and afforded great amusement to the Commodore's guests on the Committee Boat. This was especially the case with the smaller dinghy race in which the boats were pulled by the smallest of chokras; Corrie's youngster taking the palm in point of smallness and also keeness. After the usual amount of lung power had been expended by those responsible for the start a fairly good line was obtained and the signal to go given; then the fun began. Cricket's dinghy, a weird and wonderful boat, made up of four sides and a bottom endeavoured to go diagonally and finally turned round blocking the course for two or three others, then Corrie's chokra caught the finest of crabs and for a minute or so nothing could be seen of him except his feet waving frantically in the air, in the meantime three other dinghies rowed into him and the air was shrill with contending chokre log, while the committee and others on the schooner were rendered helpless with laughter. The day wound up with a single handed Tomtit Race for a Cup presented by Mr. Janson and Mr. Parker which was won by Clutna steered by Capt. Welch who just managed to cut Maud out on the line.

Saturday was the last day of a strenuous Regatta and some very good sport was provided and close finishes obtained, this was especially the case with the Amalgamated Race in which boats of such varied descriptions as Eileen IV and Anna were entered, the result of the handicapping being to bring all the boats except one, in within seven minutes, and now if you notice five men whose heads appear too big for their hats you will realize that they belong to the Handicapping Committee.

The first race to start was that for the Curzon Cup for which there were three entries, two Mahshuka being in hospital. Maya was first over the line 2 seconds after the gun, followed closely by Nelta which held the weather berth, Corrie being a few seconds later.

Nelta, being the largest and fastest of the three, speedily overtook and passed Maya who let her through without luffing and immediately got into her wake and proceeded to take a tow from the larger craft after some distance. However owing to Nelta' sails being blanketted she slowed down and Maya had to shoot away to windward to prevent herself falling on top of her leader. The order round the Mark Buoy was Nelta, Maya, Corrie, all being very close together. On the broad reach down to South Karanja Nelta began to pull away from Maya, while Corrie lagged slightly. After rounding the buoy Nelta threw away the advantage she had gained by holding on too long out to sea, while Maya and Corrie went about almost at once, and were handsomely rewarded by the result, as Nelta was only just over one minute ahead of Maya and two minutes of Corrie at the Committee Vessel, instead of the five minutes she needed at that stage of the proceedings. On the second triangle Nelta did much better, and almost saved her handicap for the second half of the course on Maya, and more than saved it on Corrie; she was however unable to recover the ground lost in the first portion of the race, and so had to be content with last place, Maya being first with a minute and a half to spare from Corrie. The lesson taught by these results is that there is no room for mistakes between the 7 metre boat and the sixes on the Y. R. A. handicaps so that racing between these classes ought to be interesting. There were four entries in the Cruiser's Handicap Race, Isca being the scratch boat. Sitara was first over the line followed by Minx with Isca, which dropped one of her crew into the water and got him out again in the interval between the five minutes gun and the start, in close attendance and Rauzo a short way behind. Isca keeping well in shore out of the tide had the additional advantage of finding the wind, if anything, stronger than further out and gained accordingly with the result that the first mark, which was the P. and O." B." Buoy, found her well ahead while Sitara had already found that the strength of the wind, which was much lighter than it has been during the rest of the week, was not sufficient to send her along at a racing speed. After Tucker Beacon had been rounded the race resolved itself into a tussle between Isca and Rauzo as to whether the latter could save her time or not, and the result was that, chiefly owing to Rauzo's sails not being new and therefore affecting her windward work, Isca came home winner comparatively easily.

There was a fine turn-out for the Gordon-Bennett Tomtit Cup Race, nine of our largest class turning out for the fray; and as our Club song hath it, there was "Luffing and Gybing and all the rest of fun" including ramming and protests galore. The start was an excellent one and, creeping along the shore to avoid tide, the fleet made in a body for the "B" buoy, Curlew leading; thence to Tucker Beacon was almost a dead run, and the fleet still keeping close together rounded the mark, in some cases almost, if not quite, too close for the benefit of their health.

On the beat to the Schooner, Fenella, Swallow, and Cricket got rather left while the other with Curlew, Coralie, and Jenny Wren in the van were close together.

On the chukker to Mark Buoy and back Coralie and Jenny Wren, for some reason, fell back and their places as second and third were taken by Mavourneen and Maud, while Curlew, which had been sailed most consistently, held her lead to the last and won with half a minute to spare from Mavourneen. The Race of the day from the Handicapping Committee's point of view was the Amalgamated Race, and the fact that three such totally different types of boats as the Melody, Antelope and Trixie were the winners, speaks volumes for the correctness of the method adopted. Another interesting point is that Eileen only beat Clutha by 33 seconds on corrected times.

CURZON CUP RACE.—Sailed at 3 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'ances. on course. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Maya	9 29	Mr V T Janson	5 53 43	2 44 14
Corrie	9 29	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 55 17	2 45 48
Netta	Scr	Mr D Blythe...	5 48 33	2 48 33

Course: Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy starboard—S Karanja starboard—Cee Vessel—Sunk Rock port—S Karanja port—Cee Vessel. Length 14·23 miles. Wind W N W Strength moderate. 1st prize won by Maya and 2nd prize won by Corrie. Time-limit 7-30 p.m.

CRUISERS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-10 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'ances on course. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Isca	Scr	Dr Faulkner......	4 50 14	1 40 14
Minx	4 27	Maj W H Dickinson	5 8 30	1 54 3
Rauzo	4 27	Capt Potts	4 57 4	1 42 37
Sitara	13 21	Mr J E Needham	5 35 1	2 11 40

Course: Cee Vessel—P and O "B" Buoy starboard—and Channel Buoy—W N W Butcher Island starboard—N Karanja starboard—Cee Vessel. Length 8·9 miles Wind W N W Strength moderate. 1st prize won by Isca and 2nd prize won by Rauzo. Time-limit 7-30 p.m.

"GORDON BENNETT" "TOMTIT" CUP RACE.—Sailed at 3-20 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'ances on course. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Fenella	Scr	Dr B K Goldsmith	6 22 45	3 2 45
Coralie	Scr	Lt Col N Kirby R E.............	6 12 16	2 52 16
Maud	Scr	Officers, R E ...	6 6 5	2 46 5
Mavourneen.	Scr	Mr Newman Taylor	6 5 36	2 45 36
Lapwing ...	Scr	Mr C N Moberly	6 13 10	2 53 10
Curlew	Scr	Messrs A S Orr & H R Pilcher.	6 5 2	2 45 2
Swallow	Scr	Mr A S Folkes..	6 18 51	2 58 51
Cricket	Scr	Mr T S Gregson	6 9 23	2 49 23
Jenny Wren..	Scr	Mr. D Blythe	6 8 50	2 48 50

Course: Cee Vessels—P and O "B" Buoy starboard—Tucker Beacon starboard—Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy port—Cee Vessel. Length 10·47 miles. Wind W N W Strength moderate. 1st prize won by Curlew 2nd prize won by *Mavourneen and third prize won by Maud. Time-limit 7-30 p.m.

* Protest lodged against Mavourneen.

AMALGAMATED HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'ances on Course. M. S.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Eileen IV...	Scr	Mr Watson & Maj Muter R E.	5 39 38	2 9 38
Melody ...	23 52	Officers, R A...	5 58 41	2 4 49
Turquoise...	13 35	Messrs J W Stokes & J F Preston	5 55 31	2 11 56
Trixie	38 47	Maj Dobbs, & Capt MacIver.	6 14 9	2 5 22
Erin	38 47	The Hon r W T Morison, C S I	6 15 38	2 6 51
Lylie.........	40 46	Messrs Fraser & R E Fischer.	6 16 54	2 6 8
Antelope ...	54 41	Officers, W a r-wick Regt......	6 29 43	2 5 2
Pepita	66 37	Lt J White, R N	Not Entered.	
Clutha	55 40	Capt J J Welch	6 35 51	2 10 11
Millie	67 26	Messrs Chapman and Twiddie...	Not Entered.	
Jean	69 35	Mr C W Beadel.	do.	
Anna	81 31	Officers H M's Mint	7 24 1	2 32 30
Marie Louise	78 33	Mr K MacIver.	Not Entered.	

Course: Cee Vessel—S Karanja port—Mark Buoy port—Cee Vessel—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel. Length 11·93 miles. Wind W N W Strength moderate 1st prize won by Melody, 2nd prize won by Antelope and third prize won by Trixie. Time-limit 7-30 p.m.

The Annual Regatta Dinner was held on Saturday evening and proved a most enjoyable function Mr. Needham in giving the toast of the Commodore and yachting expressed the hope that the wish of every Bombay yachtsman might, at no distant date, be realized and that we might see Bombay one of the homes of International racing; and we cannot but think that, if the possibilities of Bombay Harbour from a yachtsman's point of view were once realized by Home and Foreign yachtsmen, this hope would soon become solid fact.

The thanks of the yachting community are due to Dr. Faulkner who, ably assisted by Major Dickinson, Mr. Gintara, and Mr. Bruce Macbeth, provided a musical programme which proved a perfect treat.

LUCKNOW REGATTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LUCKNOW, MARCH 16.

The Lucknow Regatta opened yesterday. In the Challenge Fours the R. A. M. C. beat the Royal Engineers and the Royal Artillery beat the 36th Sikhs. In the Junior Pairs Messrs. Greswell and Graeme beat Major Gunter and Mr. Winder. In the Mixed Double Sculls Miss N. Track and Captain Track beat Miss Piggott and Mr. Forbes and Miss Jackson and Mr. Greswell beat Miss M. Stack and Mr. Winder. Col. Cowie and the Officers of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway were "At Home."

"CONDER" LAWN TENNIS.

Saturday saw the completion of the second round in the above tournament. Khambatta and Gimi winning fairly easy from Chandavarker and Shivaswarker 6-3, 6-3.

Harwood and Briscoe in the other game gave their opponents Wagle and Bhudkumker a good run for their money looked like winning the first set, being 4 love, but lost the next five and eventually the set by 9-7. Wagle and Bhudkumker also won the 2nd set 6-2.

THE DRAWINGS.

Merchant & Driver...Bye	A & W 3-6, 6-1, 6-2	
Ali Akbar & Wahab .. „		
Dastur & Grandy ... „	D & G 6-4, 6-4	
Gunther & Greene... „		
Modi & Albless ...... „	M & A 6-3, 8-6	
Karvi & Javeri ...... „		
Khambatta & Gimi...	K. & G. 6-4, 6-2	K & G 6-3, 6-3
Sabnis & Desai		
Mehta & Modi......	C. & S. 6-4, 6-3	
Chandaverker & Shivaswarkar		
Macdonald & Doctor	H. & B. 6-2, 6-3	W & B 9-7, 6-2
Harwood & Briscoe..		
Flynn & Strelly	W. & B. 6-1, 6-1	
Wagle & Bhudkumker		
Wadia & Pocha ......Bye	P & G 4-6, 6-3, 6-1	
Pearcey & Gunjikar... „		
Shaw & Nadkarni ... „	C & K 7-5, 7-5	
Chawan & Karanja... „		
Raisin & Mathalone. „	F & C 6-0, 6-0	
Fyzee & Chimmulgund „		

Two games to be played daily and will commence at 5-30 p. m. punctually. Player arriving late will be scratched.

Competitors are requested to call at the Y. M. C. A. courts to satisfy themselves as to dates of playing.

The following games will be played to-day:—
Ali Akbar and Wahab vs. Dastur and Grandy.
Chawan and Karanja vs. Fyzee and Chimmulghund.

ELTON CUP HOCKEY.

Teams interested in the above tournament are requested to send representatives to attend the meeting to be held in connection with the same at 7 p. m. on Wednesday the 27th instant, in the Young Men's Christian Association Lecture Hall.

C. & B. ENGLISH SOUPS

30 Varieties — All Delicious

The Cuisine of one of the finest chefs in the world available for your table.

Economical.
Made in a Minute

By Royal Appointment

Crosse & Blackwell Guarantee these Soups to be made under ideal conditions, as are all their table delicacies.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 17.

Some light snowfall is reported from Kashmir, but elsewhere the weather has been dry. Conditions remain slightly disturbed in the Western Himalayas, and are now becoming unsettled in West Persia.

Forecast:—Light local precipitation is possible in the Western Himalayas and the south of Bengal.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 16th OF MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 16th March, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in slight defect except in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Jhansi and clear elsewhere. Humidity and minimum temperature are in defect. Maximum temperature is also below normal at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Upper Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Cutch and the extreme northern districts of Gujarat and of West Central India, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess at Dwarka, Veraval and Rajkot, and in defect at other stations. Minimum temperature, is in defect at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in slight excess in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Bombay. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in defect in Hyderabad and the North Bombay Deccan. Temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Colombo reports 0·36" of rain associated with a thunderstorm. Light to moderate cloud has appeared in Rajputana and the adjacent district of Gujarat and of Central India, but no precipitation of importance appears likely in these areas.

Isolated thunderstorms are possible in Mysore.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

OUR GERMAN SISTERS.

We are all of us, says a Home correspondent extremely interested in the exhibition which our German sisters are holding just now. And this though many of us strongly deprecate anything which would seem to segregate the working capacities of women and display them as a challenge. In Germany the real battle for entrance into the male province is only beginning, though by several millions the women workers outnumber ours. The German woman is not boasting that she is taking all labour for her province, but she has gone very far on the way, and her greatest asset lies in the fact that she has kept such a close hold on her own kingdom. "Die Frau in Haus und Beruf" lays much stress on the affairs of the home, while it also proves that the professions have found many worthy disciples amongst women. In itself, the exhibition is a tribute to a quality for which women have so far received little credit, but which is really one of the strongest features of their work when they are given full scope—their organizing power. To be the head of even the smallest house—to be eldest daughter in even the poorest family—is a training in the qualities necessary for organizing both expenditure and those on whom money is spent. And organizing is with many women an instinct. The exhibition is managed entirely by women, and this is, amongst Teutons, a notable thing, though curiously enough in 1907 Germany had many of her domestic servants gathered into a trade union—a thing which is waiting to be done here.

A GREAT QUINTET.

As far back as 1848 there was a great quintet of women—Augusta Schmidt, Louise, Otto-Peters, Henrietta, Goldschmitt, Ottilie yon Steyber, Lina Morgenstein—who formulated a woman's right-to-work programme, which is practically that of the progressive women of all countries to-day: the woman's right to an education, to choose what work she shall do, and having chosen, to do it, and as a citizen, to take her share in civic life. To the industry and propaganda work of these five women was due the steady if sluggish progress onward of the German woman. Admission to the universities was secured, and to-day there is in some of the secondary schools in Baden, Hessen, Alsace and Lorraine, and other places, co-education—which is generally regarded as a mark of progress. There are in Germany a few women lawyers and more women doctors. There are police-matrons in Southern Germany, and in Eastern Prussia there are women administrators.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Mar.	h m	ft. in.	Mar.	h m	ft. in.
S	16	m 10 12	24 9	16	m 4 28	19 3
		10 52 a	27 2		4 3 a	17 8
S	17	m 10 46	25 10	17	m 4 52	18 4
		11 15 a	27 9		4 37 a	17 1
M	18	m 11 19	26 9	18	m 5 16	17 6
		11 39 a	28 2		5 9 a	16 9
TU	19	m 11 52	27 6	19	m 5 41	16 8
					5 40 a	16 8
W	20	m 0 4	28 4	20	m 6 7	16 1
		0 26 a	28 0		6 11 a	16 10
TH	21	m 0 30	28 3	21	m 6 34	15 8
		1 2 a	28 2		6 43 a	17 4
F	22	m 0 58	28 0	22	m 7 3	15 5
		1 41 a	27 11		7 17 a	18 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar. 16 (Saturday) Sunrise 6h 47m Sunset 6h 49m
„ 17 (Sunday) „ 6h 46m „ 6h 49m
„ 18 (Monday) „ 6h 45m „ 6h 49m
„ 19 (Tuesday) „ 6h 44m „ 6h 50m
„ 20 (Wednesday) „ 6h 44m „ 6h 50m
„ 21 (Thursday) „ 6h 43m „ 6h 50m
„ 22 (Friday) „ 6h 42m „ 6h 50m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, March 19th. 3h. 38·7m. a.m.; First Quarter, 26th, 8h. 31·9m. a.m.; Full Moon, April 2nd, 8h. 34·6m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 9th, 8h. 53·8m. a.m.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

NEWTS GROWING NEW LIMBS.

The remarkable power possessed by many of the lower animals of regenerating a lost part is well-known. A star-fish will grow a lost arm, a fresh-water hydra cut in two will develop into two new individuals. and so on. In the "Zoological Jahrbuch," C. Fritsch gives the result of experiments on animals higher in the scale viz., amphibians. When the fore-limbs of newts and salamanders were cut across the humerus there was normal re-growth of the same both in adults and larvæ. Even when the entire limb and shoulder girdle was removed there was normal regeneration of both. In some cases when special modes of amputation were employed there were abnormal re-growths of particular parts of the fore or hind limbs.

ARTIFICIAL GROWTH OF ANIMAL TISSUE.

Many recent experimenters have shown that isolated fragments of animal tissues will continue to grow in suitable culture mediums. But, as M. Alexis Carrel points out in the "Comptes Rendus" of the French Biological Society, the life of such tissues is limited. After from three to fifteen days the growth becomes slow and stops. If however, the tissue is lifted out and placed in a new medium it will continue to grow. M. Carrel found that after the ninth treatment in this way a piece of tissue grow actively 34 days after it had been cut from the organism. He concludes that death in the first medium must be due to the accumulation of the effete products of growth.

HOW THE OX AVOIDS OBNOXIOUS PLANTS.

It has been a matter of wonder to many how the cow grazing in a meadow avoids eating certain plants growing thickly among the grass. This is well shown in a meadow full of buttercups. For on watching the grazing animals there it will be seen how cleverly they avoid the acrid ranunculus. It cannot be by sight, since the position of the eyes would seem to prevent the cow seeing what it is eating. A recent study by Mr. D. Tretjakoff suggests that the hairs about the lips and snout of the ox may play an important part in enabling the animal to recongise different species of plants. It appears that there are numerous important never endings in connection with these hairs which make it probable that they are sense organs.

A FOSSIL WASP.

An interesting discovery in the Upper Oligocene sirata of Florsheim indicates a considerable antiquity for the wasp. Certain fossils about the size of hazelnuts found there are described by Anton Handlirsch as nests of a species of solitary wasp. To this new species the name of "Eumenes romeri" has been given. It is said to be allied to, but much larger than, the common European species "Eumenes pomiformis." The walls of the nests consist of clay with some grains of calcareous sand.

SEEDLESS FRUITS.

Seedless fruits are sometimes the produce of an abnormal variety of a seed-bearing species, as in the case of the currant vine and the Californian orange tree. In other cases they may be the result of the development of an unfertilised flower on a normally seed-producing plant. This is the case with the seedless Persimmons recently studied by Mr. W. E. Woodburn. He finds that there great variation in the amount of the development of the embryo sea in the seedless Persimmon. The writer seems to have arrived at no definite conclusion as to what stimulus causes the growth of seed less fruits unfertilised from flowers.

BEER YEAST AS FOOD.

According to a recent paper by F. Hayduch beer yeast is now used as a food. In German breweries it is cultivated to excess, and used instead of meat extract. If it turns out to be of equal-food value it should commend itself to vegetarians. To prepare it for consumption the bitter principles are removed by drying, and then treatment with moist heat. It is put on the market in the form of thin cakes.

CHEESE AND MOULDS.

The red-brown spots which have appeared on the outer rind of the Emmenthal cheeses, and which have been a source of considerable trouble to the markers, have been scientifically investigated by W. Staub. He finds that they are caused by the growth of a mould, a new species of Penicillium (P. casei). Cultures were made of it and compared with other species of the genus. Extreme cleanliness is recommended as the means for getting rid of it. It is interesting to remember that the whole process of cheese-making, and the development of the special flavours and textures of the different kinds, depend on the growth of various species of bacteria and moulds. So also the spoiling of a cheese is due to the overgrowth of certain species, or the development of harmful ones.

BACTERIA IN RIVER WATER.

An interesting study of the bacteria of river water has recently been made by A. Reiss. In samples from the river Main above the town of Wurzburg, 44 different types, including a number of intestinal forms, were found. Samples collected below the town yielded 18 additional species. Some of the latter were found to resemble culturally and morphologically certain disease-producing forms. Among these was the bacillus of septicæmia. Reiss holds that they are identical with the pathogenic species, and yet they were found to have lost their disease-producing power. This raises the question. How does the presence of pathogenic organisms normally produce the disease? For here is evidence that it may be present without doing so. And this agrees with Pasteur's experience for he found that after a succession of cultures outside the animal body the microbes lost their virulence.

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REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. M. HAWES, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 18th March.

112. Competition—The Gatacre Challenge Cup Competition was fired from Mahaluxmi Battery on 25th February 1912, and won by No. 1 Company.

113. Parades—E. E. Company—The E. E. Company will parade at 6-30 p.m, at Apollo Bunder nightly from Wednesday the 20th till Tuesday 26th inclusive and proceed to Middle Ground for all night Manning.

Members must use all endeavours to attend these night parades.

104 Parades.—Parades will be held on Mondays and Thursdays in the Town Hall compound at 9-30 p.m.

Spr. Q. F. Gun Drill.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

108. Prize Distribution.—The annual prize distribution of the Corps will take place on Wednesday 24th April, to commence at 9-30 p.m. To be followed by a dance.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
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I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

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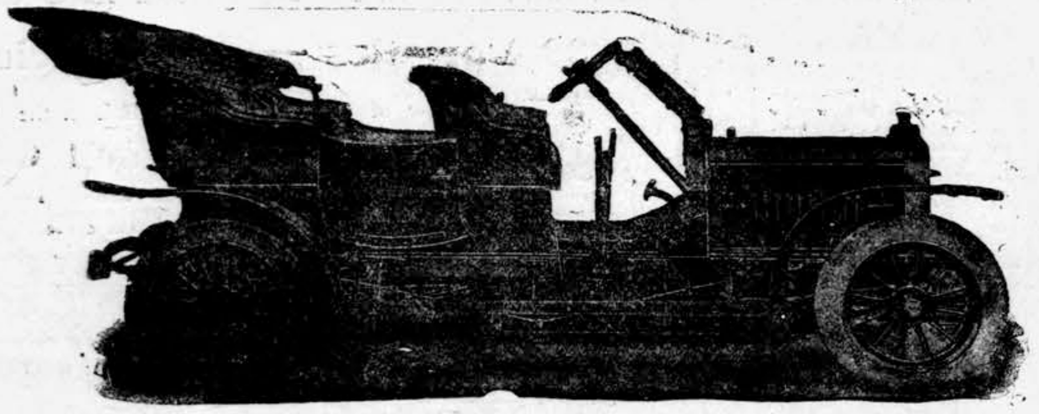

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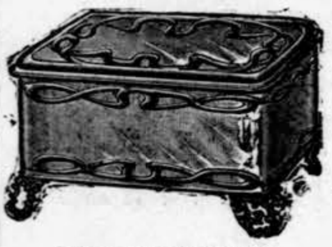

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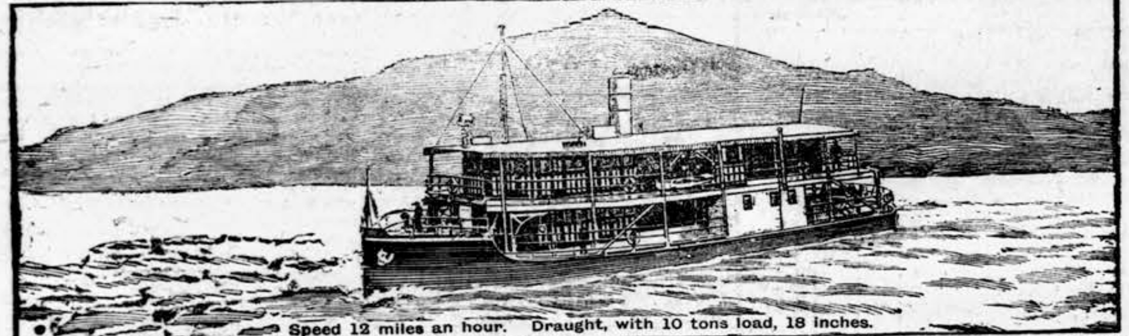

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